

Beer and fireworks in East Berlin

Kohl caution
as Germans
hail one mark

From GÉRARD STEICHEN IN WEST BERLIN AND ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

AS EAST Germany celebrated the arrival of the Deutschmark and the end of border controls yesterday, Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, sounded a warning note. The road to prosperity, he said, would not be easy.

Hoping to ease anxieties over German economic union, which took effect from midnight on Saturday, he appealed to East and West Germans yesterday to work together to create a second economic miracle on German soil. At the same time, the East German government said it would not be stamped into political union.

In a televised address, Herr Kohl said: "It will take time and hard work before all Germans have achieved the same measure of prosperity and social security. The road will not be easy. And many of our countrymen in East Germany will have to get used to a way of life that is new in many ways."

Referring to widespread East German fears that the economic merger will cost them their jobs as the nation's uncompetitive industries collapse, Herr Kohl said: "I urge you to seize this opportunity. Do not let the difficulties of the transition discourage you. If you keep looking steadfastly forward, and everyone pitches in, we will make this work together."

The chancellor called yesterday's introduction of the powerful West German mark

as the common currency for both nations "a decisive step on the path toward German unity and an historic day for the German nation". He promised that, despite the initial hardships, "no one will be worse off than before".

Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, warned East Germans to be cautious with their new-found wealth. "There is certainly a temptation to spend the money but my advice is to be careful," he said. West German money market interest rates have risen to record levels of 9 per cent on fears that a spending spree by East Germans would unleash new inflationary pressures. Herr Pöhl, who last week expressed concern that monetary union could lead to an overheating of the economy, confirmed that the Bundesbank would ensure that liquidity remained tight.

To West Germans worried about the cost of currency union and eventual reunification, Herr Kohl said: "The great goal of unity cannot be achieved without a price. But a people that is not prepared to take on this task has lost its moral spirit."

He called on West Germans to remember the post-war hardships that spurred the nation to recovery and on to international economic power and prosperity. "We must now help East Germans help themselves."

The West German finance ministry said yesterday that the massive task of currency union would not lead to inflation and that the move was not expected to weaken the value of the Deutschmark. But officials urged West German industry to invest aggressively to lighten the burden.

Richard von Weizsäcker, the West German president, appealed to the nation's industry "not just to sell to East Germany. It is essential that West German industry starts helping to produce there." The dilapidated condition of many East German factories has made large-scale investments unappealing.

Officials in East Berlin and Bonn said that thousands of border guards and customs officers would soon be phased out of their current jobs. All controls along the inter-German border and in Berlin were lifted yesterday with the implementation of currency union.

As the Ostmark ceased to be legal tender at midnight on Saturday, thousands of East

Germans came out onto the streets to celebrate the arrival of the Deutschmark with beer and fireworks. Ten thousand banks and post offices were open throughout the day to cope with the onslaught of customers withdrawing their first hard currency.

Every East German adult above the age of 18 is entitled to an initial withdrawal from their own savings of 2,000 marks, which can be changed at a one-for-one rate. Another 2,000 marks can also be changed at that rate after July 9. Their remaining Ostmarks can be changed at a rate of two-for-one. Pensioners are allowed 6,000 marks at parity exchange and children 2,000. Any amounts above these ceilings will again be exchanged at a rate of two Ostmarks to one Deutschmark.

Lothar de Maizière, the East German prime minister, said East Germany would now provide "an economic bridge between East and West Europe". He promised that the country would have the most modern industry in Europe within a few years. "The time of uncertainty for our people is over," Herr de Maizière said.

All passport and customs controls on the border between the two Germanies were lifted and crowds of West Berliners, hooting horns and cheering, poured over the newly opened streets to congratulate East Germans.

Along the former "death strip" between the two Germanies, border guards deserted their posts to celebrate with residents of the neighbouring East and West German villages.

The Deutsche Bank was the first to open its doors at midnight on the Alexanderplatz in the centre of East Berlin and 10,000 customers stormed the building to withdraw their first converted Deutschmarks. They emerged holding bundles of 100-mark notes aloft. Thirteen people were injured and several windows broken in the crush.

The Bundesbank had delivered 20 billion marks to cope with the expected rush, but Theo Waigel, the West German finance minister, said that people had withdrawn less money than expected and had shown "an admirable sense of responsibility which surprised us".

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The Prince of Wales leaving Cirencester hospital with the Princess yesterday after treatment for his polo accident last Thursday. Report, page 3

England
take
early
Cup lead

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

DAVID Platt, hero of the game against Belgium last week, put England 1-0 ahead in the 25th minute of their World Cup match against Cameroon last night.

Earlier in Dublin the tribute "Saint Jack", written on the nose of the jet which brought the Irish soccer team back from its historic World Cup run in Italy, captured the fervour which had seized the nation as hundreds of thousands of supporters turned out to greet Jack Charlton and his side.

The Irish may have gone down 1-0 to Italy in their quarter-final match, but for an estimated 300,000 people who packed the airport and the 10-mile route into the city centre, their manager was a hero. Many rooftop galleries, closed for construction work, had to be reopened to cater for the spectators. Police and airport managers appealed to people to stay away from the airport to prevent it being swamped.

Brian Tiler, the managing director of Bournemouth football club, was killed in a road accident early yesterday 50 miles south of Rome. Three Italians also died.

In the first quarter-final yesterday, West Germany defeated Czechoslovakia 1-0 with a 24th-minute penalty by Lothar Matthäus.

Leading article, page 11
Reports, pages 30, 31, 36



Charlton: received hero's welcome at airport

Poll tax damage to
Tories 'decreasing'

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE political pain inflicted on the Conservatives by the introduction of the poll tax is easing, according to a new opinion poll. People are also becoming more confident that the government will succeed in pulling around the British economy, the Mori survey of 7,000 voters says.

The number of people saying that the community charge is one of the most important issues facing the country has dropped from 49 per cent of those questioned in March, when Tory fortunes were at their lowest ebb, to 30 per cent in June. There has also been a marked improvement in the index of economic optimism — a key indicator of voting intentions — from -43 per cent in March to -24 in June.

Meanwhile, radical proposals aimed at ensuring that thousands of schools leave local authority control if Margaret Thatcher wins a fourth term drew a warm response from education ministers.

Angela Rumbold, the Minister of State at the education department, said yesterday that the plan for all schools to hold "opting out" ballots among parents every four years was a "runner" for inclusion in the next Conservative manifesto.

Mrs Rumbold said that grant maintained status, which applies to 44 schools at present and is expected to rise to 85 by the end of the year, was such a tremendous success that the government would be "mad" not to want to make it easier for parents to pursue.

"If everybody were to get the opportunity to vote, that would do the trick," she said. Last weekend the prime minister told the Conservative women's conference that legislation to make it easier for schools to opt out was under consideration, but the proposal from the Adam Smith Institute for regular ballots in all schools is the first concrete

move in this direction. Persuading many more schools to become grant maintained has the added attraction of offering the prospect of sharply reducing the poll tax, since such institutions are directly funded by Whitehall.

Mrs Rumbold's backing for a mechanism to extend one of the most contentious elements in the government's education policies amounted to further evidence that the Tory right is determined to recapture the momentum generated by the 1987 manifesto.

It was also confirmed that the Thatcherite No Turning Back Group of Tory MPs and ministers is studying a proposal to require workers to take out private insurance against losing their jobs and so end their automatic right to unemployment benefit. Protection for the poorest would be retained.

Poll tax factor, page 6
Ronald Butt, page 10

Queen tells
Canadians
to uniteFrom JOHN BEST
IN OTTAWA

THE Queen, emphasising that she was not just a fair-weather friend, told Canadians yesterday that her fondest wish was that they overcome their divisions and find national unity.

In a remarkably outspoken Canada Day speech before a crowd of up to 100,000 on Parliament Hill, Ottawa, the Queen for the second time in three days expressed anxiety about Canada's future after the collapse of the Meech Lake accord.

Referring to the united Canada which she first visited as a princess in 1951 — 15 royal visits ago — she said that she trusted she would once again see a united country when she returned. "I am not just a fair-weather friend. I am glad to be here at this sensitive time."

The Meech Lake accord.
Continued on page 20, col 6

Leading article, page 11
Letters, page 11

INSIDE

Baltic plea
for talks

The leaders of the three Baltic republics have issued a statement calling for joint negotiations with Moscow.

The Baltic Council has also appealed to the Nordic Council meeting in Helsinki, asking the Scandinavian countries to help bring about negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at the restoration of Baltic independence. Kazimiera Prunskiene, the Lithuanian prime minister, has joined Dr Edgar Savisaar, prime minister of Estonia, and Latvian representatives in Helsinki to consult with the Scandinavian leaders. Page 20

Food watchdog

Sir Simon Gourlay, president of the National Farmers' Union, yesterday said the government should establish an independent body to monitor food safety and to restore public confidence. Page 2

Island squabble

Millionaires on the tax-haven island of Alderney are up in arms over a money-spinning proposal to reopen at a beauty spot a granite quarry closed since the 1930s. Page 16

Ratners bid

Ratners, Britain's biggest chain of jewellers, is today expected to announce a \$400 million bid for Kay Jewelers, the second largest chain in the United States. Page 21

Degree results

Degrees awarded by the University of Keele are published today. Page 28

Higgins ban

Alex Higgins has been banned from all snooker tournaments until May 1991, stripped of 25 ranking points, and ordered to pay £5,000 costs. Page 36

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Peers may rescue dog
registration scheme

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN could get a national dog registration scheme in spite of opposition from ministers who believe that the proposal would be costly and ineffective.

The government is unlikely to seek to reverse a probable defeat in the House of Lords this week over the measure. The move was narrowly defeated in the Commons in April, after the biggest Tory rebellion in this parliament.

The most likely outcome is that local councils will have to operate a national dog registration scheme at an estimated total annual cost of more than

£40 million and a charge to owners of about £15 a dog.

David Heathcote-Amory, a junior environment minister, speaking on BBC Television's *On the Record* programme, said he thought the government would win the vote during the committee stage of the environment protection bill in the Lords on Thursday.

"If the Lords disagree with us and we are forced to have a registration scheme, then it's up to local authorities to run it," he said. "But I am clear about one thing — the general taxpayer should not contribute."

Continued on page 20, col 3

Falling into the 'really useful syndrome' trap

By PEARCE WRIGHT
SCIENCE EDITOR

THOUSANDS of high-fliers in the financial and business worlds are suffering from "really useful syndrome", a senior clinical psychologist has found. They have fallen into a state of mind which he calls "assumed usefulness". The main symptom is unwarranted self-confidence. There is no obvious cure.

Paul Whitby, senior clinical psychologist at Tonna Hospital, West Glamorgan, has pinpointed other symptoms, including high self-esteem and a behaviour pattern of persistent activity and enthusiasm, fostered by the occasional and random reward of a good profit, which arrives independently of the person's efforts. The dominating emotional state of people suffering the condition is their conviction

that what they are doing is really useful. Dr Whitby says the phenomenon of unwarranted self-confidence is not restricted to people in commerce. The implications could be even more serious when it afflicted those working in other fields.

He explains his ideas in the latest issue of the *Psychologia*, the monthly bulletin of the British Psychological Society, published today. His article carries a warning for psychotherapists. He suggests that they and other physicians who tend to blame patients for the failure of therapies are probably suffering the "assumed usefulness" syndrome themselves.

Dr Whitby says that where a depressed patient thinks "I am responsible for all bad things and failures" a mistakenly self-confident therapist has a frame of mind that believes "I am responsible for all good

things, improvements and cures". Whereas depressed people are likely to see any performance which falls short of perfection as abject failure, the self-confident psychotherapist may see any performance which falls short of complete failure as satisfactory.

Dr Whitby suggests that his idea of assumed usefulness can be employed to analyse the thoughts and behaviour of psychotherapists in the type of study that has mostly been applied to examining the condition of their patients suffering personality disorders and neuroses.

He has conceived the notion in an effort to resolve a controversy over the effectiveness of psychotherapy. He says: "Without a winge of embarrassment, nurses, doctors, psychologists, social workers and others describe themselves as psycho-

therapists." Yet, judged on any objective criteria of the available research, the psychotherapies were not even moderately successful. "If psychotherapy is so ineffective then sensible people would not practise it, but they do."

Rather than depend on the subjective reports of patients in unravelling the benefits of psychotherapy, Dr Whitby's approach puts the therapists on the couch. That should reveal which of them suffers "the assumed usefulness syndrome of dogmatism, sense of mission, scorn for non-believers and an unwarranted faith in their own interventions".

He says: "Unless these effects are overcome, psychotherapy will continue to be a field of antagonistic cults riven with disagreement which rarely rises above the level of Swift's *Big-Endians* versus *Little-Endians*."

Clarke campaign
to sell reforms

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

THE government is to launch a publicity campaign defending its health service reforms against the British Medical Association and the Labour party.

Twenty million leaflets will be sent out to the public listing the benefits of the most radical change in the NHS since its inception.

Kenneth Clarke, the health secretary, said the campaign would be aimed particularly at promoting self-governing hospitals, which are one of the most controversial elements of his reforms. The leaflets are also understood to describe the benefits of the new GP contracts, and to give assurances that patients cannot be denied treatment because a doctor has exhausted his budget.

The BMA has announced

its own summer offensive and its intention to target areas where hospitals are planning to opt out of health authority control. Labour has declared that it will fight local bids like by-elections.

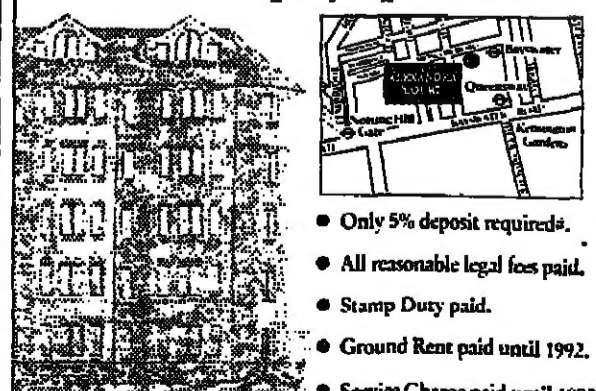
This morning Mr Clarke will invite applications for self-governing hospitals and give details of the three-month consultation process.

In an interview, Mr Clarke said the government's campaign would not get involved in individual bids, but the leaflets would help people to make more informed judgments about the reforms. Many opinion polls and ballots were based on misinformation designed to "frighten the life out of people".

Clarke's pledge, page 6

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Water metering recommended as feasible scheme

By ELAINE FOGG

A REPORT on water metering trials due to be published this week will recommend the method as a feasible alternative to domestic rating, despite the rising costs of introducing such a system.

The interim report, based on results of trials with meters in 12 areas throughout the country, says that demand for water in test areas had fallen by about 10 per cent and that the installation of meters had caused severe financial hardship in some cases.

The meter trials in more than 64,000 homes have given some weight to the theory that six out of

ten households will gain from paying only for the water they use. However, the gains are largely offset by the expense of installing meters with high rateable values and those using little water, principally single people.

David Gadbury, of Southern Water, who is chairman of the group co-ordinating the trials, admitted that universal metering "would be costly" although he refused to disclose exact figures yet.

Mr Gadbury said: "In one or two cases, particular hardship has been caused by the introduction of meters, but these are only isolated examples. The government will be looking at these cases quite ur-

gently with a view to bringing in extra benefits in line with those offered to people who have difficulty paying gas or electricity bills."

Water bills were previously calculated on the basis of domestic rate valuations, now redundant with the advent of the poll tax. So the government must find a solution by the year 2000, when the present domestic valuation system disappears completely.

Many residents of the Isle of Wight, the largest test area, where more than 43,000 households have had meters installed, do not share Mr Gadbury's enthusiasm for the device. This summer, filling the garden pool and watering flowers

will involve a budget decision for many of them. Under a charging system introduced by Southern Water, each cubic metre of water used above an annual 90 cubic metres costs the consumer 11 1/2p, equivalent to 11p a bath and about 2p a flush of the cistern.

Barry and Pat Fosbury, of Bembridge, say that their water bill after six months of metering is £220, more than double the £102 they paid under the old system.

Mrs Fosbury said: "We've had to be very careful. If we were relaxed about the whole thing, the bill would be treble. We go in the shower now instead of taking a bath. I run to push the off the

button on my automatic washing machine to stop it doing extra rinses and we use the rinse water for the garden. We also turn the tap off now when we brush our teeth."

She said: "I know people who have saved bath water so that they can flush the toilet."

An automatic flush in the men's lavatory at Bembridge village hall landed the parish council with a £450 bill. A high-technology solution emerged when a laser device was installed as an economy measure to detect when the lavatory was being used.

Morris Barton, Liberal Democrat leader of the Isle of Wight County Council, said: "The experi-

ment has not on the whole benefited the people of the area. Many have been inconvenienced because of work essential to install the meters, such as digging up the roads and backyards. It has been a bit of a nightmare."

Mr Gadbury conceded that there had been problems with the island trial, and with its staggered introduction, but said that in the other trial in Southern Water's territory, at Chandler's Ford, near Winchester, where 600 homes were metered, people had accepted the idea.

"The experiment is just bringing charges for water in line with those for gas and electricity," he said.

Poll tax average may rise to £420

By DAVID YOUNG

THE prospect of the average poll tax payment in England and Wales rising to more than £400 next year, despite increased government spending to support local authorities, will be put to Chris Patten, the environment secretary, later this week.

Figures already circulating in Mr Patten's department suggest that the present average poll tax of £363 could have to rise to £400 because of a combination of inflation, a failure by many councils to reduce spending and deliberate non-payment.

A claim that the average figure will have to go even higher, to £420, will be put to him by the Labour-controlled Association of London Authorities and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities at a meeting later this week.

The two associations are preparing a report that will show that increased spending on matters such as providing more police officers, dealing with the growing population of older people and meeting pay rises to local authority manual staff of 8.2 per cent will require a further £5 billion spending by local authorities.

The additional £3 billion committed by the government to increased support for local authorities was easily swallowed in most local authority budgets.

Last year the local authorities' prediction of their total spending of £36.6 billion proved more accurate than the government's forecast.

The latest figures, which have been prepared by the same town hall accountants, will prove embarrassing to the government, which predicted that the poll tax would average only £278 and which is also committed to keeping inflation in single figures.

The government will take some comfort from the Association of District Councils' evidence, which shows that the number of people deliberately withholding poll tax payment is falling.

NFU wants independent monitor for food safety

By MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

THE Ministry of Agriculture has failed to win any credibility as the voice of the consumer and an independent body should be set up to monitor food safety and restore public confidence, Sir Simon Gourlay, president of the National Farmers' Union (NFU), said yesterday.

In an interview on the eve of the Royal Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, the annual showcase of British agriculture, Sir Simon said the union would seek to present a common front with consumer and environmental groups. Sir Simon's conversion to the cause of those arguing for an independent food safety agency, which includes the Labour party, the main consumer organisations, and trading standards and environmental health officers, is the most striking evidence so far of the changing relationship between farmers and the agriculture ministry.

Although he did not go as far as those who advocate a food agency with executive powers, Sir Simon was in no doubt that the government's attempt last year to give the ministry a more consumer-oriented image, by creating an internal food safety directorate and appointing a junior food minister, had failed.

"On a major issue like BSE [bovine spongiform encephalopathy] it is inevitably John Gummer [the agriculture minister] who takes the lead and makes the running, and the notion of having a separate minister of food within the ministry, and hoping that will be enough to reassure the public, patently has not worked. As for the food safety directorate, I would be surprised if many people are even aware of its existence," he said.

"It was a mistake for John Gummer to think he could establish credibility for himself as the voice of the consumer from within the agriculture ministry because it was quite clear he did not have that credibility," Sir Simon added.

"After the death of the Bristol cat in mid-May from a disease similar to BSE, the Department of Health should have been upfront from the word go, but still nothing has been heard from any health minister. All that happened was a statement a week later from the chief medical officer saying beef was safe. If that had been issued straight away it could have made quite a difference," Sir Simon said the

lack of co-ordination among government departments on BSE had persuaded him that an independent agency, where independent scientists, doctors and medical professors were represented, could play a useful watchdog role and offer advice on dealing with food scares. "I am quite clear, however, that such an agency cannot have executive powers. Ultimately it has to be the government which takes the decisions."

He admitted the union's public relations also left much to be desired. He would be launching a "change of direction" at a press conference at Stoneleigh today. "We are going to make a conscious effort to get away from the image of a rather introverted body representing only farmers and farmers' interests."

"We also want to be a respected voice in food quality, food safety and the environment. We have to work much more closely with consumer and environmental groups to identify areas where we could be saying exactly the same thing to the government."

The union had recently held a meeting with Friends of the Earth, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Royal Society for Nature Conservation, the World Wide Fund for Nature and the Council for the Protection of Rural England. "We were amazed to discover how much common ground there was," Sir Simon said.

Contact with consumers had hitherto been "fairly minimal". Last week, Sir Simon said, he had met a group of food writers. It was, he admitted, "fairly extraordinary" that neither he nor apparently any other NFU president had thought of cultivating such an obviously influential section of the press.



Gourlay: common front with consumer

Doherty decision dismays authorities

From CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

JOE Doherty, an escaped IRA prisoner who has been held in New York for the past eight years, has been given leave to apply for political asylum in the United States. The decision by a federal appeals court was a serious blow to US government prosecutors, who have been seeking to return Doherty to Britain to finish a sentence for murder.

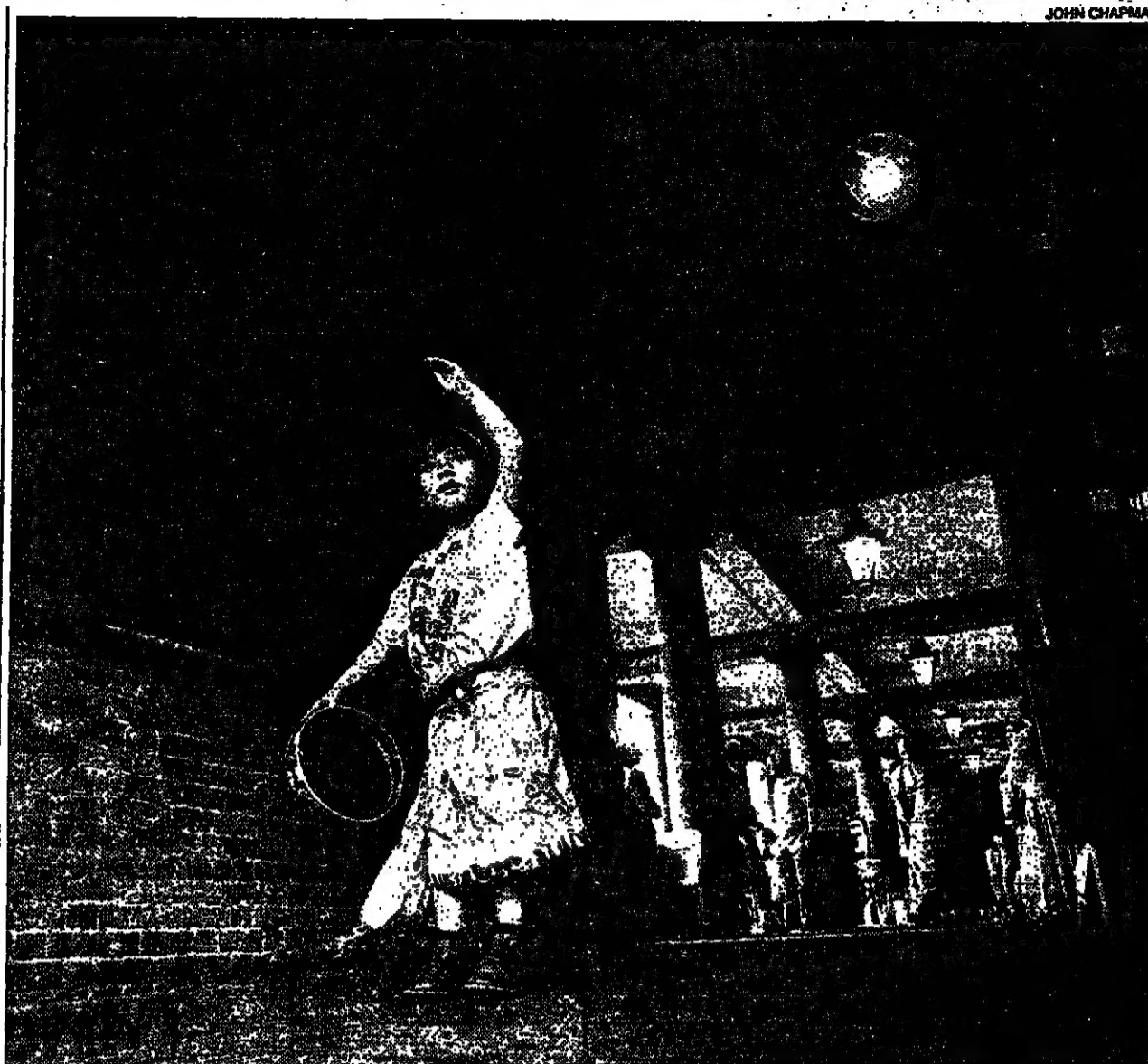
Irish supporters celebrated over the weekend in New York, where Doherty's case has become a cause célèbre and a local political issue. David Dinkins, the mayor, who wants freedom for Doherty, attacked his opponents in last year's mayoral elections for favouring Britain's request for his extradition. Last month a street near the Manhattan detention centre was named after the prisoner, who has become the longest to be held without trial in US history.

"This is a magnificent victory," Mary Pike, Doherty's lawyer, said. John Deane, a Bronx state assembly member, said: "I'm literally breathless in terms of excitement." It could take a year for the immigration service to rule on Doherty's argument that he would face political persecution if returned to the British authorities.

Doherty, aged 35, was convicted in 1981 of murdering a British army captain in an ambush in the Antrim Road, Belfast. He escaped to the US before starting his sentence. He was arrested the following year while working in a New York bar. US press accounts over the weekend depicted Doherty's IRA action in purely military terms. *New York Newsday* said: "Doherty is a symbol of resistance to British rule in Northern Ireland." *The New York Times* portrayed his action as one of heroic self-defence. "The British officers emerged from their car with guns blazing and a gunfight ensued. A British captain was killed and Mr Doherty was jailed."

Doherty delayed his extradition with a series of court decisions in his favour until last year when Richard Thornburgh, the attorney-general, used his administrative powers to over-ride the judicial proceedings. He ordered Doherty's deportation without appeal.

The appeals court ruling criticised Mr Thornburgh, saying he was improperly influenced by political concerns when he denied Doherty the right to show that he would be persecuted if he were sent back. New rules from the Justice Department make it easier for foreigners to seek asylum in the United States.



Belly belle: Janice Duke, aged five, of Hainault, west London, left arm aloft and right arm shaking her tambourine, as she rehearsed yesterday during the second Annual Belly Dance-in at Covent Garden, London

Hattersley seeks distinction on privacy

By RICHARD EVANS MEDIA EDITOR

PUBLIC figures should not expect to enjoy the same amount of privacy as genuinely private citizens, Roy Hattersley, shadow home secretary, said yesterday.

He told Labour supporters in Scotland that the party was examining whether a distinction between the privacy of the two groups could be made. Mr Hattersley's comments, which follow the publication of the Calcutt report into privacy and the press, were combined with a renewed attack on the concentration of media interests in the hands of a "few media moguls".

He attacked Rupert Murdoch's acquisition of *The Times*. *The Sunday Times* and *Today* said there must be no more newspaper takeovers. "But prevention has to be augmented with cure. It is intolerable for one man to print a third of all the newspapers which are published. The empire has to be split up."

Mr Hattersley accepted the Calcutt view that the tabloid press should be given one last chance to put its house in order, but said that if it was not taken, "sterner action is right and unavoidable".

Mr Hattersley, speaking at Kilmorie in Ayrshire, said he drew a distinction between the protection of privacy for genuinely private individuals and a similar protection offered to men and women who lived public lives. "Those who live by the handout may have to die by the handout."

"My only wish is to protect the privacy of essentially private citizens. The Labour Party is now examining whether or not such a distinction can be made."

"Private individuals - who have no wish ever to operate in the spotlight of publicity - must be allowed to live their lives in peace."

Tactful Mandela avoids reference to violence

From EDWARD GORMAN, IN DUBLIN, AND ANDREW MCEWEN, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

NELSON Mandela, vice-president of the African National Congress, tactfully avoided explicit references to political violence during a speech at the start of a two-day visit to Ireland yesterday.

Mr Mandela, who stirred controversy in the United States by refusing to condemn Colonel Gaddafi of Libya which led to intense speculation on his views about the IRA, referred only to "other forms of pressure" on the South African state, in addition to economic sanctions.

Congratulating Ireland and Charles Haughey, its prime minister, on its steadfast support for sanctions, Mr Mandela said: "Sanctions and other forms of pressure must remain in place. They must remain in place until the apartheid crime against humanity has finally been liquidated."

Mr Mandela will be treated like a possible future leader of his country when he arrives in Britain tonight.

Even a year ago, it would have been unimaginable that a leader of the African National Congress should be met at Heathrow by a minister, but it thought that William Waldegrave, the Foreign Office minister, will be waiting for his plane.

Mr Mandela is conducting what is an official visit in all but name. His schedule follows a pattern normally accorded only to a visiting prime minister. He is to have lunch on successive days with Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, and with Mrs Thatcher, and will also meet Neil Kinnock, Paddy Ashdown and Sir David Steel.

The treatment shows how far Mrs Thatcher has moved since November 1987, when she linked the ANC and the PLO as typical terrorist organisations. Both groups have mellowed since then, and Mrs Thatcher is now much better terms with them.

In part it is a recognition

that Mr Mandela is working mainly for peaceful change, even if his rhetoric continues to espouse the armed struggle. However, it is also an acceptance of political reality. In Britain, Mr Mandela may not arouse the euphoria that made his American tour such a triumph, but he is popular none the less.

There are many precedents for the quiet climbdown that the government is about to make. The dismantling of the British empire from the 1940s to the 1980s forced successive governments to change their attitudes to many whom they once saw as terrorists.

Jomo Kenyatta was imprisoned for Mau Mau activities in Kenya before independence, but made a strong president. Sam Nujoma, as leader of the South West African People's Organisation, was the most recent former "terrorist" to be rehabilitated. He is now president of Namibia.

The situation in South Africa, is not comparable to the other countries, but all Western governments are prepar-

ing for the possibility that Mr Mandela might have a future role in government.

However, there are still MPs and pressure groups urging the government to proceed cautiously. Andrew Hunter, Conservative MP for Basingstoke, is among several who suspect the ANC of having links with the IRA.

Professor William Gutteridge, director of the Research Institute for the Study of Conflict and Terrorism, is sceptical of these claims.

Sinn Féin has never hidden its support for the ANC. What is uncertain is whether the IRA has given any military support and whether the ANC has reciprocated.

An African National Congress call for a nationwide strike in South Africa today has drawn sharp criticism from rival black groups and white authorities who fear that it could set off factional violence.

But the National Congress of Trade Unions, the second largest labour federation with some 500,000 black members, told its members to go to work.



Gerry Collins, the Irish foreign minister, welcoming Nelson Mandela at Dublin airport yesterday

Calais blockade lifted

THE port of Calais re-opened yesterday after French seamen on strike over work rates lifted their blockade, although cross-Channel services were not expected to be back to normal before today.

The breakthrough in the French dispute came after lengthy talks at which the striking seamen agreed to lift their Calais blockade.

They will still continue their strike over work rates on the new Sealink superfast ferries.

Flying wheel

A woman motorist fractured her thigh yesterday when her car was hit by a wheel which had come loose from a lorry and bounced over the central barrier as she drove west on the A1 near Brackley, Berkshire. The woman was trapped in her car which was knocked on to its roof.

RUC men killed

The Rev Ian Paisley joined calls for greater security for police officers in Belfast after two RUC constables were shot dead by two IRA gunmen on Saturday, yards from Queen Street police station. Harold Beckitt, aged 47, and Gary Meyer, aged 36, were shot in the back of the head.

Cadet saves life

A schoolboy's first aid training saved the life of a friend when lightning struck a party of six army cadets, aged 15 and 16, in the Brecon Beacons. Ben Slack was hit by the lightning and revived after being given cardiac pulmonary resuscitation by Kieran Bowers, of Stone, Staffordshire.

Charity delay

The charity War on Want yesterday postponed its decision on the £1.5 million rescue package proposed by the millionaire Alex Reid. At an AGM attended by fewer than 200 people, members voted to adjourn indefinitely to allow a second rescue package to be considered.

Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly prize draw are: £100,000, number 28WF 184381 (East Sussex); £50,000, 13CZ 538935 (Cornwall); £25,000, 26CL 720847 (Bristol).

Decline in leisure journeys expected to hit BR profits

By MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Rail is this week expected to announce a drastic reduction in profits for 1989-90, wiping out much of last year's record £304 million surplus, and possibly putting the network marginally back into the red.

The decline in profits, which follows three successive years in the black, the last of which saw the highest surplus since nationalisation, will be a disappointment to the industry, which has been buoyed by the recent renaissance in rail travel.

It is understood that all five of British Rail's business sectors, InterCity, Network SouthEast, Provincial, Rail Freight Distribution, and Parcels, have had their profit margins squeezed by the combined effects of high interest rates, declining leisure travel, and last year's industrial dispute with the National Union of Railworkers.

British Rail's 1989-90 financial performance is unlikely to have much impact on proposals to privatise the network, already consigned to the bottom of the political agenda, at least until the government decides on how best to proceed.

The results could have serious consequences for British Rail's multi-billion pound

investment programme, much of which is being financed out of passenger receipts, especially if British Rail is unable to improve its performance in the years ahead.

InterCity, which last year underwent an impressive turn-around when it transformed its 1987-88 deficit of £86 million into a profit of £57 million, is expected to remain in the black but with greatly reduced profits. Network SouthEast and Provincial are thought to have been hit particularly hard by the general slow-down in economic

activity. The announcement can be expected to increase opposition pressure on Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, to postpone, if not abandon, long-term government plans to further reduce the level of public subsidy for the railways, particularly for Network SouthEast.

Nevertheless, British Rail officials are expected to put a brave face on the results, insisting that poor financial returns for a single year will not jeopardise the railways' long-term economic prospects, which remain good.

Mr Fort's concern was emphasised recently when he replied to a complaint from Elliot Morley, Labour MP for Glastonbury and Scunthorpe, Mr Morley had been sent unsolicited mail by a timeshare company saying he had won a prize.

"It was a gimmick to get people to attend a high pressure sales session. It is at best sharp practice, at worst deliberate deception," Mr Morley said. Mr Fort said he shared Mr

Minister warns of legislation over timeshare methods

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

MORLEY's concern about the sales approach adopted by some timeshare companies. "I have received various suggestions for changes to legislation, but I do not believe the subject should be tackled in a piecemeal fashion."

Nigel Griffiths, Labour's consumer spokesman, last week set out his party's proposals to tackle the issue, and accused Mr Fort and his predecessors of breathtaking complacency. He said firms had been allowed to con the public as the government sat on the sidelines.

Mr Griffiths called on the government to bring in compulsory

licensing of timeshare companies by the Office of Fair Trading (OFT), and to instruct the OFT to draw up a tough code of practice to protect the consumer. The Timeshare Developers' Association (TDA), set up two years ago to act as a watchdog for the industry, has called on the government to support the industry's self-regulatory powers to ensure breaches in sales and marketing methods are controlled.

The association told the OFT that, as 80 per cent of British timeshare purchasers owned their timeshare abroad and bought it while abroad, UK legislation was of

little use. "Until European-wide guidelines can be agreed, effective self-regulation by the industry offers the only hope."

Awaiting Sir Gordon's report, the association said it would co-operate fully with the OFT and the Department of Trade and Industry to implement the recommendations.

"The TDA deplores some of the practices adopted by some operators in the industry in the UK and overseas." The TDA said it wanted to introduce a code of conduct, strengthen customer relations and widen liaison with the associated bodies in the growing industry.

مكتبة الأصيل

Public school heads warned on teaching of science

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

HEADS of independent schools who insist on the traditional separation of the three science subjects could be damaging their pupils' interests, the leaders of the two largest head teachers' organisations said today.

As John MacGregor, the education secretary, prepared to announce his decision on the way in which National Curriculum science should be examined in the GCSE, the Secondary Heads' Association and the National Association of Head Teachers said the traditional teaching of science had failed the pupils and the country.

Independent schools are not bound by the National Curriculum, although most are expected to follow it, with the more academic schools adapting the system to teach the three sciences of biology, physics and chemistry, plus a second foreign language and the classics.

Executive on forgery charge

By LIN JENKINS

A SENIOR City executive of an accounting firm sought by police in connection with the alleged disappearance of £8-£10 million was last night charged with offences of deception and forgery.

Nicholas Young walked into York police station on Saturday after failing to turn up at work for more than a week. Earlier an investor had allegedly complained to his employers that money had not been repaid on request.

The complaint prompted an internal inquiry and the Serious Fraud Office was called in to investigate Mr Young's investment activity.

Mr Young, who is in his mid 40s, is due to appear at Guildhall magistrates' court, central London, today. Mr Young, executive director of the international accountants Clark Kenneth Leventhal, of which Clark Whitehill are the British members of the organisation, is alleged to have been operating privately.

Mr Young is active in several charities and is vice chairman of the Suzy Lamplugh Trust. The charges are not connected with his work with the trust.

Diana Lamplugh, the mother of Suzy, said yesterday that Mr Young had joined the trust at his own request two years ago. He had a daughter and shared the trust's aims but had no dealings with the finances.

ations, in a letter to Mr MacGregor, said they supported the proposal of the School Examinations and Assessment Council (SEAC) to introduce a double award in GCSE science. They said, however, that the council would have to give careful consideration to the disadvantage that pupils in schools not bound by the National Curriculum would suffer if prevented from pursuing balanced science courses.

"The only other way in which the requirements of National Curriculum science could be fully met is for pupils to study all three separate sciences. This, we believe, is an undesirable route which will either create a wrong balance in the curriculum of the pupils who follow it, or produce an overload with which many will be unable to cope."

Many of the 230 members of the elite Headmasters' Conference (HMC) maintain they should continue to teach the three sciences. James Flecker, a conference committee member and head of Ardingly College, West Sussex, said: "It is both educationally wrong, thoroughly undemocratic and, in the long term, disastrous for our nation that all science should be taught in an integrated system."

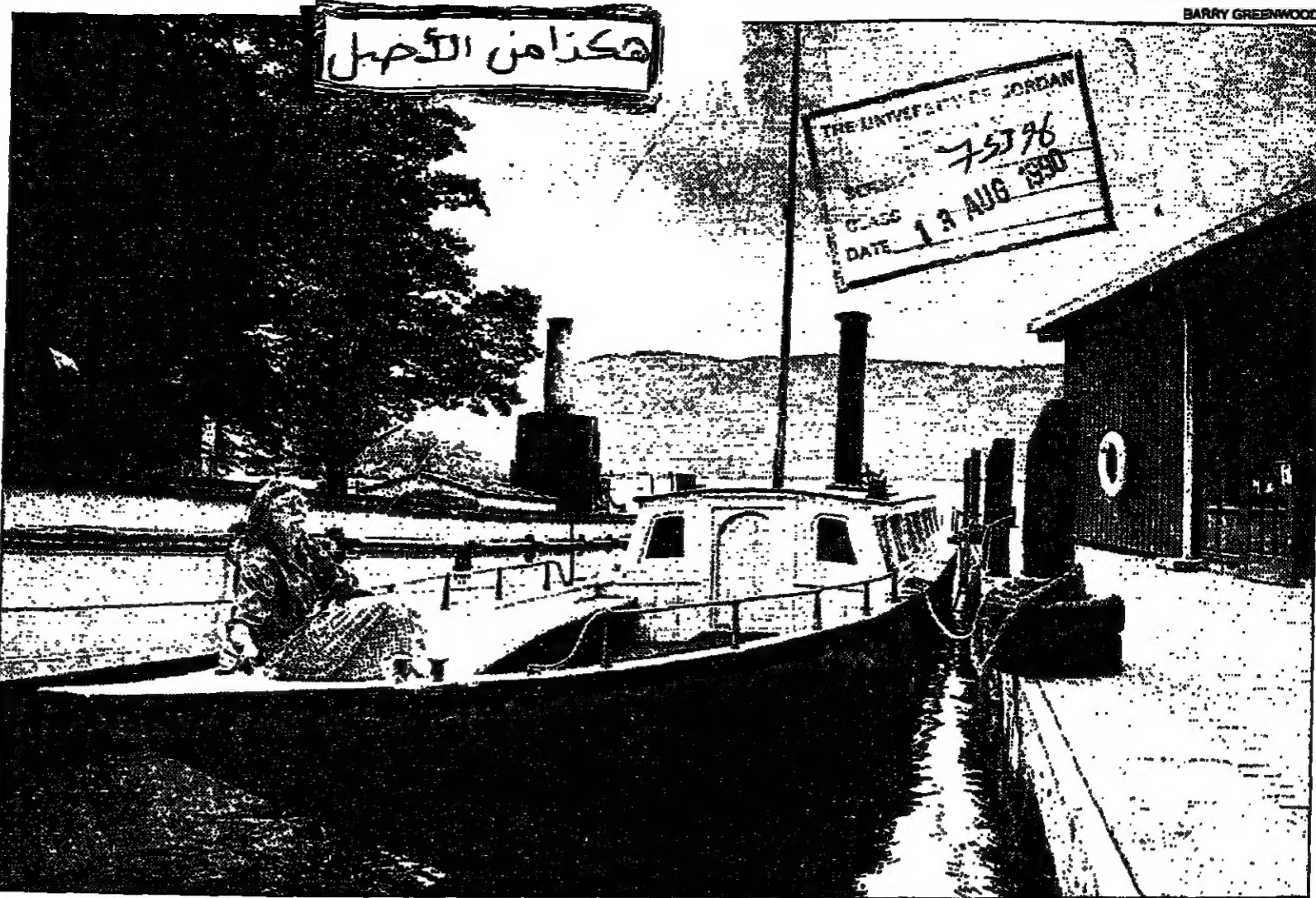
"The main reason for this decision is to allow more time to study other subjects, though the acute shortage of science teachers had something to do with it too, I suspect. But science is supposed to be important. We need more of our schoolchildren to study science beyond GCSE, and more to read it at university or polytechnic."

The two head teachers' associations have said single sciences are unnecessary, as the double award covers the essential knowledge. "By preventing narrow specialisation at too early a stage, and by raising the pupils' awareness of the concepts and issues involved, more young people are likely to continue with science."

They added: "This will have the effect of increasing the number of potential scientists emerging from schools.... It will be a means of keeping open a better range of career options. Single sciences have failed to deliver this in the past."

Mr Flecker said higher education desperately needed more scientists, while the National Curriculum was insisting on a watered-down science curriculum which seemed designed to induce fewer candidates to continue. "It is crazy, but the inevitable result of trying to make everyone study everything."

A personal view, page 14



Ransome remembered: Brig Sandars, president of the newly formed Arthur Ransome Society, reflecting on the Esperance, a 65 ft steam yacht moored on Windermere, Cumbria. Mrs Sandars was Vicky "the

fat baby, like pictures of Queen Victoria in old age", in the group whose adventures Ransome described in his children's books (Ronald Fancourt writes). The Esperance was the houseboat commanded by Captain

Flint in *Swallows and Amazons*. Ransome, an "honorary uncle" to the Sandars family, often visited their Lake District home. "My earliest memory of him was of a big man with a large moustache. He loved

doing fun things that children enjoy," she said. The society, launched at Windermere Steamboat Museum at the weekend, aims to encourage readership of Ransome's books and adventure in children.

Hospital's model royal patient leaves for home

By DAVID YOUNG

THE Prince of Wales was described as a model patient by the staff at the small country hospital where he spent three nights as a National Health Service patient after breaking his right arm while playing polo.

The Prince left the hospital yesterday to join the Princess of Wales in celebrating her 29th birthday, but it could be at least two months before he can discard the sling which he wore as he left hospital. However, he could resume his official duties as early as Wednesday this week.

He was due to attend a reception at Hatfield House this evening and tomorrow was to have gone to France, but both engagements have been cancelled. The Prince will remain at Highgrove House and will be in touch with his staff at Buckingham Palace to review his engagements for later in the week.

The Princess of Wales was at her husband's side as he thanked doctors and nurses at the main entrance of Cirencester Hospital, Gloucestershire, yesterday.

The Prince, in a dark blue blazer and fawn slacks, looked pale as he shook hands - using his left hand - with staff before leaving the new wing of the 150-bed hospital.

He walked slowly and carefully to a waiting car accompanied by his wife. He managed several smiles and left-hand

Father to brief officials on fake Lockerbie bomb

By CRAIG SETON

THE father of a victim of the Lockerbie disaster who claims he took a mock bomb through Heathrow and on to a flight to the United States has been invited to reveal how he did it and the identity of the airline at a meeting tomorrow with officials of the Department of Transport.

Dr Jim Swire, leader of the UK Families Group, whose daughter Flora died aged 23 in the bombing, said he carried the device inside a radio-cassette recorder, similar to the one that exploded on Pan Am Flight 103, on to a flight that had been selected for special security. The "experiment" was to test security and because of the refusal of the Department of Transport to order an independent enquiry into the disaster.

Dr Swire refused to name the airline, saying he did not wish to single it out because the Department of Transport was responsible for ensuring that airlines "do their job properly". It was not, though, a Pan Am flight.

He said: "It was not a prank, it was a serious experiment and unfortunately it succeeded. I find it very depressing that 18 months after Lockerbie one can take an identical device through security. I did not do it in order to create friction or irritate anybody, but we want to know what happened and when the truth comes out we want to make sure it does not happen again." Dr Swire is leader of

the group representing British families who lost relatives in the disaster, which claimed 270 lives. Dr Swire said he was due to meet Mr Parkinson in Birmingham when the transport secretary opens a new terminal at Birmingham airport. But the department could not confirm that such a meeting with Mr Parkinson had been arranged. He could face possible prosecution for his actions, which he said he had planned independently.

Dr Swire, of Bromsgrove, Hereford and Worcester, said the cassette recorder was still in the United States. It had contained marzipan to simulate Semtex, which was similar in texture and colour, a power unit independent of the cassette's batteries, a pressure switch and dual timer and mock-up detonator. It was inside a small suitcase that was part of his hold luggage for a scheduled flight to the US several weeks ago.

He said the yellow marzipan was visible through a grille at the back of the

recorder, which was under some clothes in the suitcase. At Heathrow the flight was selected for special security and the contents of the suitcase were closely inspected by a woman who he believed was employed by the airline.

He said: "The lady took the recorder out and picked it up and said to me, 'have you taken the batteries out, sir?' I replied 'yes' and she put it back in the case. I watched her face when she did this. It was apparent to me that she was not aware that such an object might have any dangerous potential."

The BAA said yesterday that the transport department had overall responsibility for aviation security, including airports. Airports were responsible for searching passengers and their hand baggage while airlines were responsible for the security of aircraft and for hold baggage.

A spokesman said: "In this case, if this was hold baggage, it would be the responsibility of the airline concerned."

Hope for new cancer treatment

By PEARCE WRIGHT, SCIENCE EDITOR

BRITISH scientists have taken an important step towards the development of an effective treatment for the most dangerous and rapidly spreading form of lung cancer, called small cell lung cancer.

Most tumours of the small cell type are inoperable by the time they are diagnosed. Treatments with anti-cancer drugs and radiotherapy are of limited value, with fewer than 5 per cent of patients surviving more than two years.

Dr Enrique Rozengurt, leader of the research group responsible for the achievement at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund laboratories in London, said: "A new type of drug is desperately needed."

Details of his team's work are published today in the journal *Cancer Research*. The report details experiments in understanding production of a series of biochemical molecules, called growth factors, which tell cells to proliferate uncontrollably. With that knowledge, the researchers synthesised another biochemical molecule, called a neuro-peptide antagonist, that has the opposite effect to a growth factor and blocks instead of stimulating cell proliferation.

A drug with an active ingredient based on the new antagonist, may be ready for human trials in two to five years.

from The Mouth of The Lough.



YOB OPPORTUNITIES.

THOUGH we should most vehemently deny sordid accusations of jobbism, there are, we must confess, certain professional personnel with whom we would not wish Aberlour Single Malt Whisky to associate itself. Politicians, primarily, players of association football, double-glazing salesmen, estate agents, but, pre-eminent amongst all these, those alien beings who inhabit the pink-tinted world of advertising and marketing.

Only the other day, the Aberlour Distillery was compelled to brace itself for a visitation from two of these august gentlemen, the one glorying in the title of copywriter, the other in that of art director.

Fortunately, our distillery manager, Mr. Ian Mitchell, forty years in harness at Aberlour itself following father and grandfather before him, had espied them in the nick of time from his eyrie overlooking the distillery gates and secreted his prize bottles of Aberlour well out of the sight of prying eyes. And with good reason. For one of these fellows had had the temerity to enter the sacred tannery sporting a well-premeditated and was, therefore, naturally assumed to be female, while his companion was bedecked in what can only be described as a pair of welder's goggles, presumably to protect his failing eyesight from the ferocious glare of his cerise and peppermint velvet suit. As any connoisseur will doubtless be aware, Aberlour is matured in a mixture of the finest sherry and bourbon casks. So, for emergencies of this nature, Mr. Mitchell keeps a bottle of cheap sweet sherry on the side and, needless to say, this brace of preening peacocks were each offered a glass and sent swiftly on their way.

ABERLOUR

SINGLE SPEYSIDE MALT

Unsung beauty of taxman's home may open to public

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SOMERSET House, one of London's unsung architectural treasures, could be opened up to the public under a proposal being considered by ministers.

The proposal is being advanced in political circles by Sir Nicholas Goodison, the banker and it is understood that it has received a sympathetic response from Richard Luce, the arts minister.

The neo-classical building, covering six acres between the Strand and the Thames, was mainly constructed in the Georgian era and is home to the Board of Inland Revenue. It encloses a handsome piazza dominated by a statue of George III by John Bacon, but its beauty is obscured by forbidding iron gates.

Sir Nicholas, chairman of TSB, of the Courtauld Institute and the National Art Collections Fund, has suggested that the gates be removed and the courtyard be opened. Last month the north wing, which houses the Courtauld Institute Galleries, was opened to the public.

Sir Nicholas is urging ministers to remove the tax collectors and give their offices to arts and heritage bodies, so that a building that once housed the Royal Academy and the Royal Society can again become a national cultural centre.

The square's artistic and social attractions could be further enhanced by open-air concerts and pavement cafes. Mr Luce is to open a debate on the arts and heritage in the Commons on Wednesday, and the future of Somerset House could be raised with him from the backbenches.

The ministerial interest in the proposal is being seen as part of a wider move by the government to adopt a more

supportive attitude towards the arts and answer gibes of philistinism from its critics. Last year, public support for the arts increased by 24 per cent, although the prospects this year are less encouraging.

Margaret Thatcher appears to have taken a closer interest in the subject over the past six months and next summer she may become the first prime minister since Winston Churchill

to deliver the annual lecture to the Royal Academy. After the success of her address to the Royal Society in raising the profile of environmental issues, it is being suggested that she could give a similar lift to the arts.

Somerset House, the site of a royal palace in the 16th and 17th centuries, was rebuilt by Sir William Chambers in the latter part of the 18th century.

Goodison: wants to open Georgian building

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Mr Palumbo cites as examples "the great theatres designed by Frank Matcham up and down the country", such as the Coliseum in London, a neo-Baroque creation of 1904. "It's a beautiful building, much loved, and housing the most wonderful artistic achievements, but it needs £60 million spent on it," he said.

Other examples that Mr Palumbo has added to a growing list of buildings in need of rescue on behalf of the cultural

Cultural property 'in need of rescue'

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

MANY of Britain's important public buildings have been neglected and need to be rescued, according to Peter Palumbo, chairman of the Arts Council, who sees his mission as being to restore the fabric of cultural property by the end of the millennium.

"The problem is that the great buildings which have served so well and represent milestones in our heritage have been neglected and are in serious need of rescue," he said.

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Other examples that Mr Palumbo has added to a growing list of buildings in need of rescue on behalf of the cultural

legacy include the Tate Gallery, which needs £35 million. "The Victoria and Albert Museum probably needs twice that, and the British Museum itself is in need of restoration," he said.

Outside London, the Liverpool Playhouse needed £1 million plus; the Minors Art Gallery, Colchester, a Georgian building, needed £300,000; and Walsall Art Gallery, which houses the Garman-Ryan collection of paintings, required repair.

Cathedrals, too, came into the reckoning as the greatest examples of medieval artistic inheritance, yet the greatest of them, including Lincoln, Salisbury, Worcester and Hereford, were all in danger.

Anthony Everitt, acting secretary general of the Arts Council, said yesterday: "We're not just talking about the need to restore old buildings. The National Theatre itself is visibly leaking and needs to be repaired already."

Letters, page 11

Birmingham may be first 'millennium city'

BIRMINGHAM is likely to become the first "millennium city of culture" next year in Peter Palumbo's campaign to restore the "cultural fabric of the nation" (Simon Tait writes).

From 1991 until 2000 a British city will be chosen each year to represent our cultural achievement. It is part of the Arts Council chairman's £1 billion quest to revive the arts and to restore the country's cultural fabric by emphasizing to the public the range of accomplishment, leaving it as a fitting legacy for succeeding generations.

"The first city of culture will be designated for next year and I hope it will be Birmingham," said Mr Palumbo, who first disclosed his ideas for a millennium initiative in April. "The theme would be music, and with

each city for each year there would be a different theme - it might be photography in Bradford one year, dance in Halifax in another, and film, rock music and so on at other times.

"All the arts in Birmingham would take part. There is such a great wealth of talent in our provinces and this would be a wonderful way of giving it the international platform it deserves." Next year, Birmingham's new £27 million concert hall opens, and in August this year Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet moves from London to the refurbished and extended Hippodrome in the city to become the Birmingham Royal Ballet.

The millennium city of culture will be expected to establish firm links in its designated art form with other

cities in Europe, including eastern Europe, that have reputations for excellence in the same field.

Mr Palumbo said: "The costs have not yet been worked out, but we would expect to make an initial contribution in the region of £250,000. The Arts Council staff are trying to find a source for that, and then we can go to the city showing that we mean to be with them in every way."

As with the rest of Mr Palumbo's millennium initiative, which is believed to have the blessing of the prime minister as well as of Richard Luce, minister for the arts, contributions from the private sector would be expected to be made.

Sir Richard Knowles, leader of

Birmingham City Council, said there had been discussions at officer level. "If it is to happen, it could hardly be at a better place. Birmingham is becoming the cultural centre in England, with London reduced to being a set of warring Balkan states."

"Apart from music we have three theatres, the Alexandra, the Hippodrome and the Birmingham Repertory Theatre. All doing good business; we have wonderful museums and art galleries, and a growing reputation for dance."

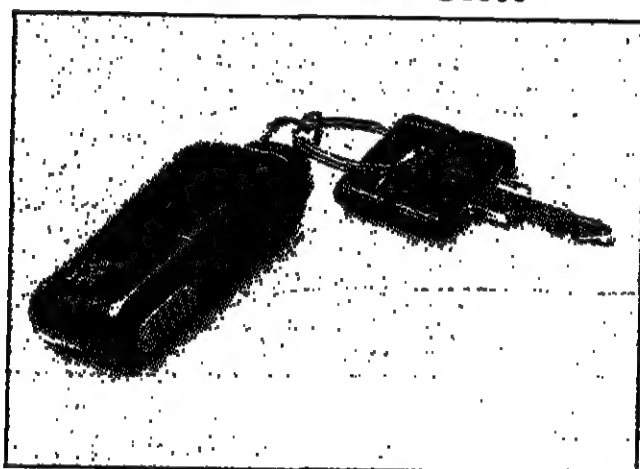
The costs were not likely to approach the £50 million spent on Glasgow's year as European City of Culture, as much of the infrastructure being created in Glasgow would already be in place in Birmingham.

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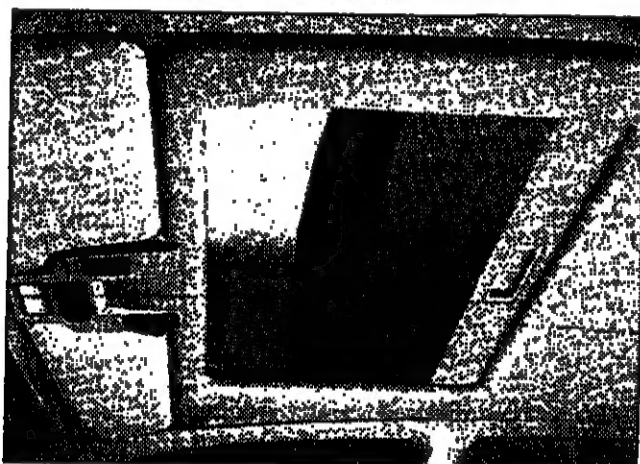
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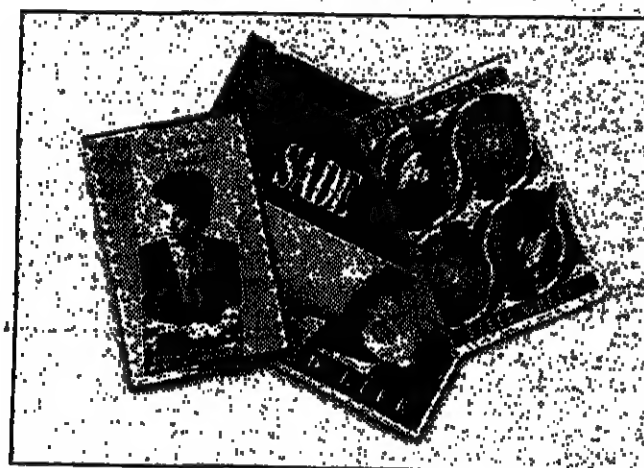
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مكتبة ابن أبي حنبل

Mori survey shows 17-point lead for Labour although belief in economic upturn helps Conservative fortunes to revive

Sharp fall in poll tax factor helps standing of Tories

By ROBIN OAKLEY, POLITICAL EDITOR

A SHARP fall in the numbers who believe that the poll tax is among the most important problems facing the country and a growing belief that the Conservatives will succeed in pulling around the British economy has been responsible for a significant improvement in the government's political standing, according to the latest Mori aggregate poll of more than 7,000 people over a three-month period.

But Labour still has a lead of 17 percentage points, enough to give Neil Kinnock a parliamentary majority of nearly 120 if it were repeated across the country on a uniform swing at the next general election.

The recovery in the Conservative fortunes has come too

late to show up significantly in the aggregated three month figures. Over the full period the standing of the parties was Labour 51 per cent, Conservatives 34 per cent, Liberal Democrats 8 per cent, Green Party 4 per cent and others 3 per cent. But in the smaller sample of 1,652 in June, party support was Labour 49 per cent, Conservatives 38 per cent, Liberal Democrats 8 per cent, Greens 3 per cent and others 2 per cent. The Labour lead in that month of 11 points compares with a lead of 23 points in April when Labour had 54 per cent support and the Conservatives only 31 per cent.

A crucial factor, as the graph relating economic optimism to voting intention dem-

onstrates, is the increase in the number of those who believe that the economy will improve over the next 12 months compared with those who believe it will get worse - the economic optimism index (EOI). The index has improved from minus 43 per cent in March to minus 34 in April, minus 31 in May and minus 24 in June. In March, six people in ten thought that the economy was on the slide, now 46 per cent do, an improvement of 19 points in the index. It is scarcely an enthusiastic vote of confidence in the Chancellor of the Exchequer John Major, but it is a considerable improvement.

Another significant factor in the polling data is the number who say that the poll tax is one of the most important issues facing the country. In March, when the Conservatives' fortunes were at their lowest ebb, 49 per cent of those questioned put the poll tax at or near the top of their list. In April, the figure edged down to 46 per cent, in May it fell further to 39 per cent and in June it dropped to 30 per cent.

The poll findings will encourage Chris Patten, the environment secretary, in his battle with the prime minister to avoid changes to the community charge which would involve legislation in the next session of parliament. The lesson of these figures is that the less that is heard about the poll tax, the better are the government's chances of recovery.

Labour generally does well when the National Health Service is rated as an important issue of concern. There again, the figures have dropped consistently all this year, from 31 per cent in January to 25 per cent in March and April and 22 per cent now. They may drop further this summer because the National Health Service Act has now been passed by Parliament, unless the con-

troveries revives outside Parliament.

The latest three month aggregate reflects a period that has seen the Conservatives' worst period in polling history and Labour's best. In all seven polls in April, the Conservatives had a 30 per cent share of the vote plus or minus the two point sampling margin. In all seven Labour had 54 per cent, plus or minus two per cent. Then came the break in the final days of the local government election campaign early in May. Eight of the nine polls taken after that had the Conservatives up three points, to 33 per cent plus or minus, while they had Labour down six points at 48 per cent. In the latest five polls the Conservatives have been up another four points, at 37 per cent plus or minus the two point tolerance. Labour has lost again as the Greens have suffered from their fading profile and the SDP has disappeared.

The aggregate poll shows that the Liberal Democrats, who did not appear at first to gain from the collapse of the SDP, have begun to do so. Their level of support is up three points at 8 per cent. The Conservatives have begun to regain support in the south where they have re-established a one point lead over Labour compared to their three point deficit in the first quarter of 1990. The Liberal Democrats have increased their share of support by three points both in the South and in the Midlands.

The latest quarter has seen a further emphasis of the north-south divide. In the north, Labour leads the Conservatives by 62 per cent to 24 per cent, a rise of 6 points over the last quarter.

Between the last quarter of 1989 and the first quarter of

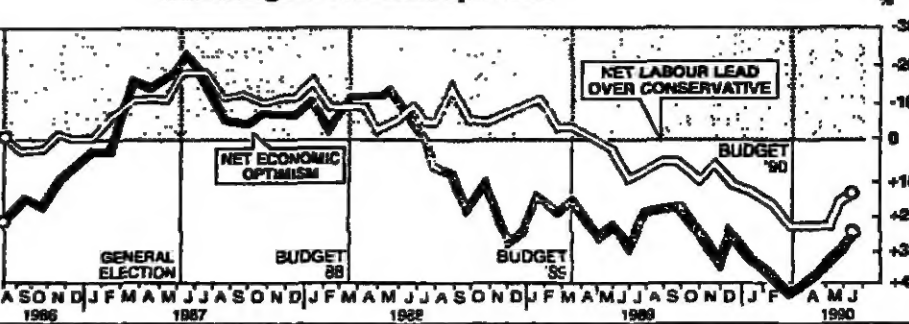
1990, the Conservative share of the vote in the south dropped ten points. The Tories have regained about a third of that lost support but have a long way to go to re-establish the pattern at the 1987 general election when their support in the south was 52 per cent to 21 per cent for Labour.

Relative degrees of support for the parties among men and women are largely unchanged. In class terms, the Conser-

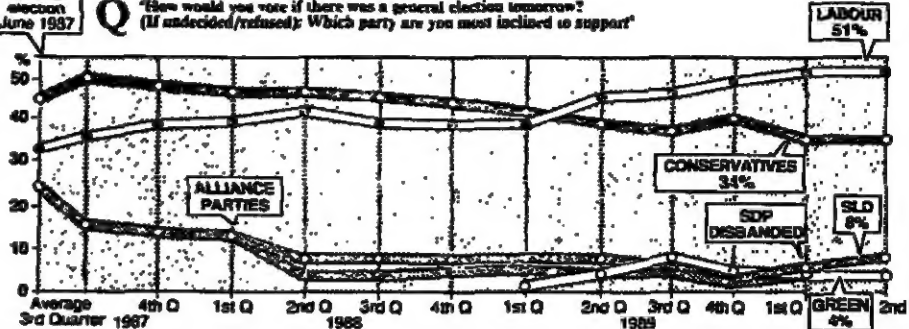
Q: What would you say is the most important issue facing Britain today? What do you see as the other important issues facing Britain today?

	NHS	Unemplt	Environ	Prices	Crime	Economy	Education	Disarm	Poll tax
Apr 19-24	25	20	19	23	12	24	15	5	46
May 17-21	23	25	22	23	14	25	15	4	39
Jun 13-18	22	19	20	19	12	23	17	4	30

Correlation of change in voting intention and change in economic optimism



Voting intention since the election



1990, the Conservative share of the vote in the south dropped ten points. The Tories have regained about a third of that lost support but have a long way to go to re-establish the pattern at the 1987 general election when their support in the south was 52 per cent to 21 per cent for Labour.

Labour has a lead of 32 points over the Conservatives

Q: How would you vote if there was a general election tomorrow? (if undecided or refused)

	Con	Lab	SLD	SDP	Grn	Oth	C lead
Apr 19-24	31	54	8	3	4	2	-23
May 17-21	28	58	8	3	4	1	-13
Jun 13-18	38	49	8	ns	3	2	-11

Q: Do you think that the general economic condition of the country will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

	Improve	Same	Worse	Net improve
Apr 19-24	17	22	54	-37
May 17-21	20	22	51	-31
Jun 13-18	22	24	46	-24

Percentage change in voting trends since first quarter 1990

	1 Qtr	Now	Ch	1 Qtr	Now	Ch	1 Qtr	Now	Ch
All (100%)	34	34	0	32	33	+1	35	35	0
Lab	47	51	+4	53	52	-1	49	49	0
SLD	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0
SDP	4	4	0	3	3	0	5	5	0
Gr	2	2	0	4	4	0	5	5	0
C lead	-17	-17	0	-21	-19	+2	-14	-14	0
ABC1 (41%)	47	48	+1	53	52	-1	49	49	0
Lab	35	35	0	57	55	-2	68	68	0
SLD	7	7	0	7	7	0	4	4	0
SDP	5	5	0	4	4	0	7	7	0
Gr	2	2	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
C lead	+12	+15	+3	-28	-32	-4	-48	-44	+4
18-24 (15%)	24	25	+1	29	27	-2	34	36	+2
Lab	57	57	0	54	57	+3	50	47	-3
SLD	4	4	0	4	4	0	8	9	+1
SDP	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
Gr	9	9	0	6	5	-1	4	4	0
C lead	-33	-32	+1	-25	-30	-5	-16	-11	+5
55+ (35%)	40	38	-2	22	25	+3	37	35	-2
Lab	48	48	0	59	61	+2	49	48	-1
SLD	4	4	0	5	6	+1	5	8	+3
SDP	4	4	0	5	5	0	4	4	0
Gr	2	1	-1	4	4	0	4	4	0
C lead	-8	-9	-1	-36	-36	0	-12	-12	0
North (37%)	27	24	-3	35	35	0	39	42	+3
Lab	59	52	-7	53	51	-2	42	41	-1
SLD	4	5	+1	7	5	-2	4	10	+6
SDP	3	0	-3	3	0	-3	5	0	-5
Gr	3	2	-1	3	4	+1	6	5	-1
C lead	-32	-38	-6	-28	-16	+12	-3	+1	+4
Owner Occ (58%)	41	41	0	15	13	-2	28	30	+2
Lab	42	42	0	74	74	0	57	58	+1
SLD	6	8	+2	3	6	+3	3	5	+2
SDP	4	4	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
Gr	4	4	0	3	2	-1	7	7	0
C lead	-1	-1	0	-59	-61	-2	-31	-28	+3
Council Ten (24%)	15	13	-2	28	30	+2	28	30	+2
Lab	74	74	0	57	58	+1	57	58	+1
SLD	3	6	+3	3	3	0	3	5	+2
SDP	3	3	0	3	3	0	4	4	0
Gr	3	2	-1	3	2	-1	7	7	0
C lead	-59	-61	-2	-31	-28	+3	-31	-28	+3
Private Ten (5%)	28	30	+2	28	30	+2	28	30	+2
Lab	57	58	+1	57	58	+1	57	58	+1
SLD	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
SDP	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
Gr	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
C lead	-1	-1	0	-59	-61	-2	-31	-28	+3

Q: Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way...

- The Government is running the country?
- Mrs Thatcher is doing her job as Prime Minister?
- Mr Kinnock is doing his job as leader of the Labour Party?
- Mr Ashdown is doing his job as leader of the Democrats?

	Govt	Thatcher	Kinnock	Ashdown
Sat	77	21	75	39
Dis	22	77	24	59
Apr 19-24	17	77	21	75
May 17-21	23	71	26	73
Jun 13-18	24	66	30	62

Study seeks cut in jail terms for drug traffickers

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

RAISING prison penalties for drug trafficking has proved to be a mistake leading to more violent and sophisticated dealers, according to the authors of new research on drug dealing in Britain.

Growing violence in the drug world is following the US pattern and the cause is not the rise of "crack", the cocaine derivative, but trends in law enforcement, the researchers from the Institute for the Study of Drug Dependency claim.

The study, to be published this week, argues that a more cost-effective policy against drug abuse would be to reduce prison penalties from the present maximum life sentence back to, at most, the maximum 14 years for trafficking which existed until five years ago. Greater efforts could then be put into areas such as asset confiscation.

Dr Nicholas Dorn and Dr Nigel South say that when asset confiscation was first mooted it was proposed as an alternative to longer sentences and not part of the same package.

Resources are, they say, being wasted on destructive and unproductive prison sentences when they could be used to minimise the drugs market by greater policing and social measures.

Police officers are presently pressing for a greater central effort against drugs using a national criminal investigation unit. The research, published in the *British Journal of Criminology*, raises questions over what such a unit might achieve.

Based on interviews with investigators and drug dealers, the research finds no evidence of large organisations such as the Mafia operating. In fact,

traffickers have discovered that "smaller is safer". The emphasis in the drive against drugs on methods such as covert operations and surveillance has made smuggling rings small and flexible.

The authors say: "Modern law enforcement may with the mass media promulgate the myth of the monopolistic drug distribution enterprise but it actually discourages such a structure."

Another factor is the range of police and Customs units investigating drug cases. There are too many investigators for large scale corruption to be used by a gang to protect itself and expand. The use of informants by police is also an important factor in curbing the size of operations.

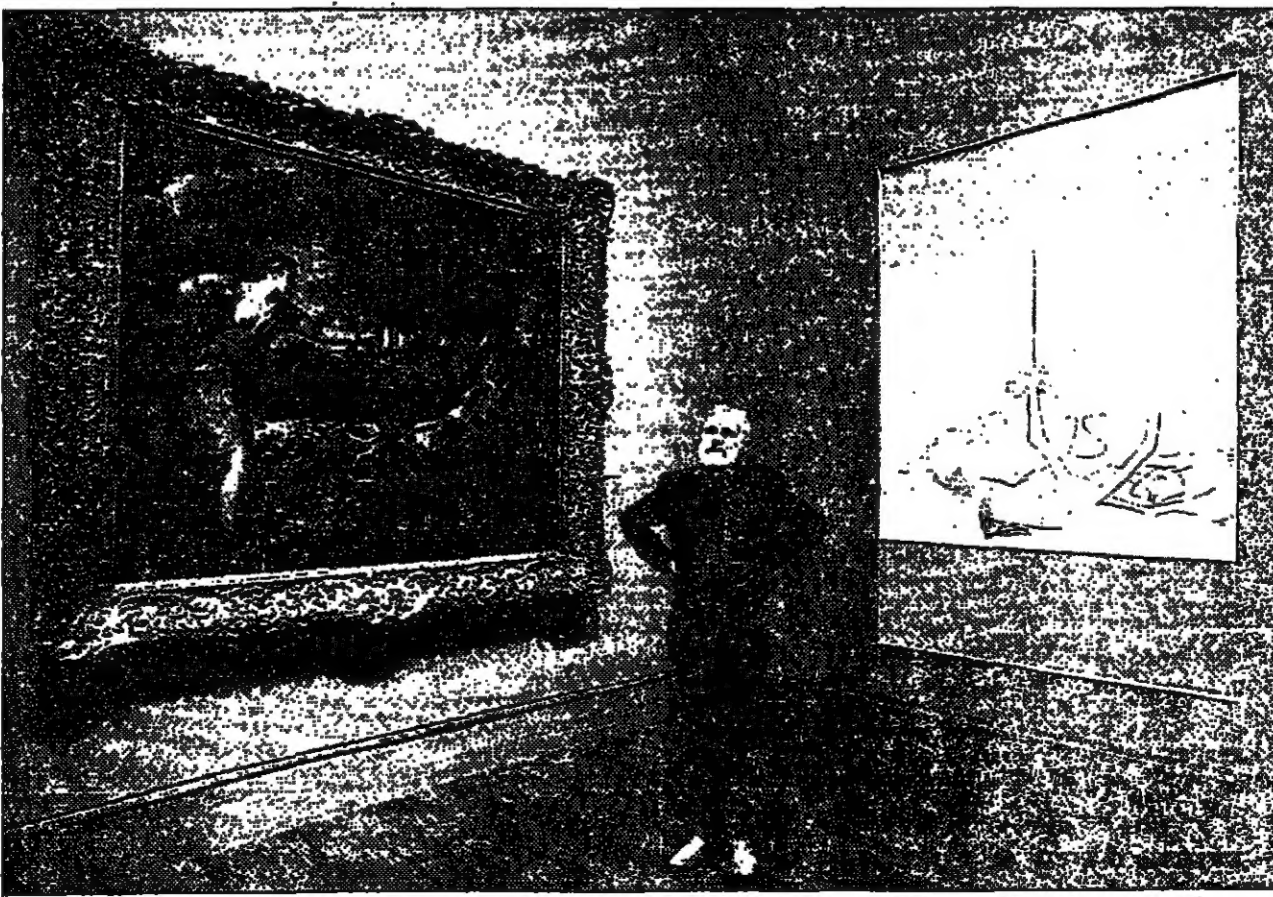
The research paper says: "British drug markets are being shaped in the image of north American ones - fragmented, volatile and increasingly violent."

"Continuing references to crack are an apology for the disturbing consequences of politically popular policies."

The paper says brutality produces tougher law enforcement and a spiral of violence.

All prisoners should be able to spend at least 12 hours a day out of their cells, the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders says in a report published today (Robin Young writes).

The report says that in many prisons opportunities for work, education, physical education and use of the library or canteen are often cancelled or reduced because of staff shortages. It notes that the average working week of prison workshops had fallen from 28 hours in 1972-3 to 21 hours in 1988-9.



Victor Pasmore inspecting the hanging of Titian's *The Death of Actaeon* and his own *The Charnel* for his "Artist's Eye" exhibition at the National Gallery, which opens on Wednesday and continues to October 7

Entry test for police may alter

By DAVID YOUNG

THE Home Office is considering ordering a change in the examination paper for potential recruits to the Metropolitan Police to try to make joining more attractive to people from ethnic minority groups and to women.

The change is likely to be ordered after discussions between the Home Office, the Commission for Racial Equality and Greater London Authority for Race Equality. It will cost about £200,000 to prepare new examination papers.

The CRE has found that the test uses phrasology less likely to be used by people from ethnic minorities.

Centre to study east Europe

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AN ACADEMIC centre that will study the security implications of the political changes in eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union is being set up in memory of Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

The centre, which will be based at Southampton University, will open when an internationally recognised academic has been appointed as director.

The idea for the Mountbatten Centre for International Studies grew out of the agreement reached with the trustees of Lord Mountbatten's estate several years ago for his papers to be deposited at the university.

There are now 250,000 papers and 50,000 photographs held in archives at the

university. With such a rich source of material, it was decided that a special academic centre should be formed for research into the areas with which Lord Mountbatten was most concerned. Those include defence, security and international relations.

Among many distinguished appointments during his life, Lord Mountbatten was First Sea Lord and Chief of the Defence Staff.

Other subjects, however, will also be covered by the centre, such as the environment and social issues.

The Mountbatten Centre will be linked to the politics department at Southampton, run by Raymond Plant, which has strong links with the

defence ministry's policy unit and the foreign office research department. Professor Plant said yesterday the new centre would be hoping for long and short-term research contracts.

The university is launching an appeal to raise more than £1 million for the endowment of the Mountbatten chair and two other academic appointments for the new centre for a minimum of eight years.

Money provided by the university for the research centre will run out in three years.

Donations towards the Mountbatten memorial chair should be sent to: The Chairman, Southampton University Development Trust, 34 Bassett Crescent East, Bassett, Southampton, SO2 3FL.

Bea Lillie's table of fame for sale

By JOHN SHAW

A MOST unusual theatrical souvenir will be auctioned this month, when the contents of Beatrice Lillie's riverside home at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, are sold by Bonhams.

The comedienne, who died aged 94 in January last year, was well known for turning convention on its head. Instead of using a visitors' book, guests at one of her celebrated parties were invited to carve their names on the kitchen table after dinner. Julie Andrews and Mary Tyler Moore were among the stars who did so.

Miss Lillie's name also appears on the table, expected to fetch between £1,500 and £3,000 at the sale on July 23. The 600 lots are expected to raise about £150,000 in total.

Christopher Elwes, managing director of Bonhams, said: "I imagine it started in an impromptu way at the end of a very good evening indeed, and then became a tradition. It was probably also something of an honour to guests, from a woman who was so full of life herself."

Miss Lillie made her name in New York in the Twenties, and spent 44 years on the stage. She appeared in more than 50 West End and Broadway shows. Noel Coward and Cole Porter wrote songs for her and at the height of her fame the Broadway critic Brooks Atkinson said she was the funniest woman in the world.

She had a wide circle of friends and an active social life at Peel Fold, a secluded house set in three or four acres of grounds with a boathouse and private island near the centre of Henley.

She married Sir Robert Peel, a great grandson of the Victorian politician, in 1920. He died in 1934.

Staffordshire figures of Peel, painted by Miss Lillie and prints of Henley are all to be included in the sale. It is hoped the house may become a theatrical college. Miss

Lillie's companion in later life was John Hock, a former US marine who cared for her after she was partially paralysed by a stroke in 1975. He died the day after she did and they were buried together at Harpsden, Oxfordshire.

A picture of a crouching hare in a forest, found in a Yorkshire attic and sold at Sotheby's for £407,000 in 1983, is estimated to fetch between £2 million and £3 million when it goes on sale there once again on Wednesday.

The work is the only known oil of an animal painted by Hans Hoffman (c1530-1591/2), and was commissioned from Hoffman by Emperor Rudolf II of Prague (1552-1612).

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A NOTED international publisher reports that there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement. It works like magic to give you added poise, self-confidence and greater popularity.

According to this publisher, many people do not realise how much they can influence others simply by remembering accurately everything they see, hear or read. Whether in business, at social functions, or even in casual conversation with new acquaintances, there are ways in which you can dominate each situation simply by your ability to remember.

Full details of this interesting home-study method are described in a fascinating booklet, "Adventures in Memory," sent free on request. Just fill in and return the coupon on Page 17 (no stamp needed). Or write to: Memory & Concentration Studies, (Dept. TSM00), FREEPOST, Manchester M3 8BA.

Plans for hospitals may now be law but for the health secretary the battle goes on

Clarke pledges no slowing on health service reforms

By JILL SHERMAN, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

KENNETH Clarke has good reason to chuckle. On Friday his health service reforms reached the statute book virtually untouched. The Labour party failed to come up with alternative plans and the British Medical Association conceded that doctors would have to co-operate with most of the reforms once they became law. The health secretary had also successfully shrugged off rumours that Mrs Thatcher wanted the programme to slow down.

Yet basking triumphantly under a portrait of his boss at the Conservative party headquarters in Nottingham, a relaxed if somewhat tired Mr Clarke did his best not to appear too complacent. "The debate must move on. We must get on with the action."

Today he will ask for formal submissions from hospitals wishing to become self-governing. He will also lay regulations for the new streamlined health authorities, which will be stripped of local council and trade union members in the next few weeks.

Mr Clarke expects about 70 applications for NHS trusts this month although he refuses to put a target on the number he wants to see going ahead next April. In the long term he is much more ambitious and would like all hospitals to opt out of health authority control and all GP practices to become budget holders. "I do not have a master plan into the next century but if the first, second and third waves are successful it should become the norm to become self-governing. The same goes for GP budget holders," he said.

Self-governing hospitals will be able to set their own pay rates, manage their assets and borrow capital from the private sector. "I want as many NHS trusts from next April as are going to be successful," Mr Clarke said. "One of the mistakes I have got to avoid is giving the go-ahead to ones that might get into trouble."

"I will have to decide whether these people have got well thought out plans about how they are going to improve

the service, and whether they are enthusiastic and competent enough to deliver them. I will not give approval to any that might make a mess of it and damage the reputation of the idea of an NHS trust. I shall want to pick winners."

He is most likely to reject hospitals with a history of financial difficulties. The trusts cannot suddenly start closing wards and beds.

Once applications are submitted there will be a three-month public consultation process run by the regional health authorities and Mr Clarke will choose the winners by the end of October.

He does not underestimate the difficulties of the next few months and expects doctors, unions and labour politicians to fight the applications locally tooth and nail. The British Medical Association

but it will be up to them who else to approach. Mr Clarke did not rule out household surveys but made clear that he would not be swayed by ballots or petitions.

"Robin Cook, Harriet Harman and Nalio holding balloons and collecting signatures on petitions frankly will be a slightly insane irrelevance to a process of public consultation about how the health service should develop."

He would note what people said about the consequences of the applications for the rest of the service. He would listen to what GPs said about the promoters' plans and comments about the competence of people running them.

Yet he is already sceptical about the exercise. "What always happens with public

reforms but Mr Clarke claims they hold the key to greater consumerism in the service.

"GP fund holders will be the people with the most freedom to specify exactly what they want in terms of quality." Most of these GPs were not going to suddenly start sending patients 50 miles to a hospital they had never used, but they would be able to demand better quality services, including shorter waiting times, where they already referred patients.

From next April, patients are unlikely to see much change but the structures of an internal market will be in place so that money can follow the patient. Mr Clarke argues that once competition is introduced, standards will steadily rise as hospitals start getting paid more for attracting more patients. "I'm a great fan of the NHS but like any British public service it has been too provider-oriented and not responsive to the consumer."

"We are trying to put in place a modern system with all the incentives to make people more consumer oriented."

Eighteen months of battles with the medical profession have left their mark. Mr Clarke looks weary and is prone to colds. Was it all really necessary? Would not the changes, which were already beginning to take place have happened anyway? The resource management system to cost treatment, medical audit to raise clinical standards and trading in some hospitals to reduce waiting lists had started before Mrs Thatcher launched her review in January 1988.

"At the time that Margaret made her announcement, it took me by surprise," Mr Clarke admitted. "I was surprised it was thought necessary. Now, I think the effect of her announcement and the review have been extremely beneficial."

"The pace of change has accelerated markedly. The combination of a white paper saying 'here it is' coupled with a deadline saying 'and it will be here by April 1991' has concentrated minds wonderfully," he said.

Nalio holding marches and handing out balloons will be a slightly insane irrelevance to public consultation

has already announced plans for a "summer offensive" in areas where hospitals want to opt out.

Mr Clarke disclosed that the government would soon launch its own campaign to counter opposition from the BMA and Labour, but declined to give details. "I shall read about what the others propose but I don't want them to read about my proposals," he said, with a wry smile.

Local staff and managers backing the submissions will also be expected to promote positively the plans. The "promoters" — a new bit of health department jargon — would distribute literature, hold meetings, give interviews to the local press and canvass opinion, he said. Regional health authorities would advertise the applications and people would be invited to submit their responses. Regions would make these public and then send them, with their comments, to the health secretary for a decision.

As a result of one of the Lords amendments to the bill, regions will have to consult community health councils,

consultation is that you give an ideal platform for opponents and it is difficult for supporters to come forward, so you have to allow for that," he said. "The unions and local councils will put huge efforts into organising opposition so we will have the same six people writing on different notepaper saying they are against it." He has already said that doctors will not be able to veto plans, even if the majority are opposed.

If Mr Clarke thought patients would benefit would he let the trust go ahead, despite opposition? "Yes, if I am satisfied after considering the serious presentations ... not those based on political slogans," he said.

Decisions on which GP budget holders will go ahead will involve no such public consultation, but by the autumn all volunteer practices (300-400) will have to produce details about how they will change or retain existing referral patterns. Budget holders, who can shop around for hospital care, have been dubbed the "wild card" in the



The man who took Thatcherism to the health service: "I'm a great fan of the NHS but like any British public service it has been too provider-oriented", Mr Clarke says

Lawyers fail to spot victims on video

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE ability of lawyers accurately to identify cases of child abuse from examining videotaped interviews is questioned in a new study.

The study's findings, to be announced today at Nottingham Polytechnic law school at a conference on interviewing suspected victims of child abuse, shows that although police came out favourably in picking out suspected cases of abuse, ranking with specialist child psychiatrists, lawyers did relatively badly.

The findings have serious implications for the role of judges and lawyers in interpreting such videotaped interviews when they are used in civil court proceedings. The study concludes that interpretation of such tapes may need to be done by a judge sitting with a specialist expert with proven skills in the field.

Under the study, various professional groups were shown video-taped interviews with children and asked to "blind rate" the likelihood of sexual abuse. Although the representatives in each group were able to pick out the non-abused and clearly abused children in most cases, there was a wide spread in the ratings on ambiguous interviews.

Specialist child psychiatrists and police were more consistent in identifying abused children, but lawyers "showed greater evidence to children who were spontaneous and convincing, and put little value on non-verbal behaviours or child play, in contrast to police rates," the study says.

When it came to interviews with children, chased as possible or probable abuse cases, the children often gave hesitant or ambiguous stories, and such interviews were treated with "irritation" or "negativity" viewed by the lawyers, the study shows.

The study, to be published in the *British Medical Journal*, is by Dr Eileen Vizard, Dr Malcolm Wiseman, Dr John Leventhal and Dr Arnon Ben-tovim, who have pioneered the interviewing of suspected victims of child abuse by use of anatomically detailed dolls.

STOP THE CONSERVATION BREAK UP

Call to safeguard the work and expertise of the Nature Conservancy Council and the Countryside Commissions

We the undersigned call for the withdrawal from the Environmental Protection Bill of Part VII, which deals with the re-organisation of the statutory conservation bodies, on the grounds that:

- The re-organisation is based on an inadequate and faulty analysis of the problem, resulting from a failure to consult voluntary and statutory bodies
- there are gross inconsistencies between the arrangements proposed in different parts of the UK, which will complicate working relations between the national voluntary conservation organisations and the statutory bodies and require a wasteful triplication of effort
- the current provisions for the Joint Committee do not guarantee a satisfactory UK nature conservation overview and threaten to weaken rather than strengthen the UK national approach. The relationship between the Joint Committee and the individual country councils is confused, fails to include countryside conservation as well as nature conservation and could jeopardise the quality of conservation generally in the UK
- very substantial extra resources will be needed for the proposed new three-agency structure to be effective in the delivery of conservation policy, but no indication has been given that the resources allocated will be adequate.

We therefore ask for further discussion and consultation on the future arrangements for nature conservation and countryside protection in the context of the Environment White Paper.

Airfields Environment Federation
Amateur Entomologists Society
Avonside Conservation Group
Badenoch and Strathpey Conservation Group
Botanical Society of Edinburgh
Bryon Geological Society
British Association of Nature Conservationists
British Bryological Society
British Butterfly Conservation Society
British Cave Research Association
British Dragonfly Society
British Entomological and Natural History Society
British Herpetological Society
British Lichen Society
British Mountaineering Council
British Naturalists Association
British Physiological Society
British Plendological Society
British Society of Botanical Institutes
British Trust for Conservation Volunteers
British Wildflower Society
Campaign Against Trade in Endangered Species
Campania and Caravanning Club
Central Council of Physical Recreation
Conchological Society
Conservation Association of Botanical Societies
Council for National Parks

Council for the Protection of Rural England
Council for Scottish Archaeology
Environmental Investigation Agency
Fairbrother Group
Fauna and Flora Preservation Society
Field Studies Council
Friends of the Earth
Friends of the Earth Scotland
Geographical Association
Geologists Association
Geological Society
Geological Society of London
Green Alliance
Greenpeace UK
Habitat Scotland
Herpetological Conservation Trust
International Council for Bird Preservation (British Section)
International Fund for Animal Welfare
Joint Committee for the Conservation of British Insects
Landlife
London Ecology Committee
Mammal Society
Manne Conservation Society
Mountaineering Council of Scotland
National Association for Outdoor Education
National Caving Association

North East Mountain Trust
North Staffs Group of the Geologists Association
Open Spaces Society
Orkney Environmental Concern Society
Orkney Seal Rescue
Other Trust
Oxford Geology Group
Peak and Northern Footpaths Society
Rambles Association
Rambles Association (Scotland)
Royal Society for Nature Conservation (representing 48 Trusts)
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Scottish Community Woods Campaign
Scottish Countryside Activities Council
Scottish Scene Trust
Scottish Wild Land Group
Skye Environmental Centre
Soil Association
South Wales Group of the Geologists Association
Universities Fund for Animal Welfare
Vincent Wildlife Trust
Volunteer Centres
Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society
Wildflower and Wetlands Trust
World Society for the Protection of Animals
World Wide Fund for Nature UK

Youth Hostels Association
Individuals:
Dr Martin Angel
Chris Barnes
Dr David Bellamy
Lord Blakenham, NCC Council (1986-90)
Bob Booth, former Director General NCC
Chris Brunnington
Dr Henry Cleere, British Council for Archaeology (Director)
Professor Philip Corbet, NCC Committee for Scotland
Professor Peter Evans, Chairman NCC Advisory Committee on Birds
Paul Harding, expert on national data management
Richard Mabey, former NCC Council member (1982-85)
Professor Norman Moore, former Chief Advisory Officer NCC (1974-83)
Max Nicholson, Director of Nature Conservancy (1982-88)
Duncan Poore, former Chair, NCC Advisory Committee on Science
Jonathan Porritt
Ian Prest CBE, Director General RSPB, former Deputy Director NCC
Dr Derek Ratcliffe, former Chief Scientist NCC (1973-85)
David Rogers, Chair of NCC's TUS England
Marion Sheward, author
Richard Steele, former Director General NCC (1980-85)
John Theaker, Chair of NCC's TUS & Scotland
Ian Tiltson, Chair of NCC's TUS Wales
Sir Ralph Varney, former Chairman NCC (1980-83)

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هكزام التحويل

Lawyers fail to spot victims on video

By FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL AFFAIRS
CORRESPONDENT

Ability of lawyers to identify cases of child abuse from examining videotaped interviews is questioned in a new study.

The study's findings, to be announced today at Nottingham Polytechnic Law School at an conference on interviewing victims of child abuse, show that although the study came out favourably in favour of interviewing victims, ranking with specialist id. psychiatrists, lawyers relatively badly.

The findings have serious implications for the role of lawyers and lawyers in interviewing such videotaped interviews when they are used in court proceedings. The study concludes that the use of such tapes may be to be done by a judge with a special court with a special skills in field.

Under the study, various professional groups were video-taped interviews with children and asked to identify the children and rate the reliability of the interviews. The study found that lawyers were the least reliable in identifying the children and rating the reliability of the interviews.

The study, which was conducted by Dr. Frances Gibb, a legal affairs correspondent, found that lawyers were the least reliable in identifying the children and rating the reliability of the interviews.

IP
and

Pressure grows on Kaunda after 'coup' broadcast

From JAN RAATH IN LUSAKA

IN a remarkable display of fatalism, life in the Zambian capital returned yesterday to normal after the weekend's brief flame of hope and joy for opponents of the regime as an apparently drunken junior officer went on radio to claim the army had seized power from President Kaunda.

To the accompaniment of bugle and kettledrum, scarlet and white-jacketed ceremonial soldiers of the presidential guard brought traffic to a halt with the changing of the guard outside State House, with Dr Kaunda still inside. At the market in Mutendere compound — where the anti-Kaunda sentiment had first erupted a week ago in rioting after steep increases in the price of maize meal, the staple diet — the only soldiers present were those haggling over the price of tiny kapenta sardines laid out in neat rows on plastic bags.

The armoured personnel carriers parked in the grounds

of the mass media complex, from where Lieutenant Mwambo Luchembe told a jubilant nation that Dr Kaunda was no longer in power, had been withdrawn. During the night, cars drove around the capital, the dangers of the dusk-to-dawn curfew largely forgotten.

The *Sunday Mail* of Zambia reported Dr Kaunda as saying that current legislation for "coup plotters" — treason is punishable by death in Zambian law — was "too soft". Observers saw his statement as an admission that the bizarre affair of the early morning was more than a silly hoax.

It has emerged that the lieutenant and a few comrades bluffed their way past the guards at the mass media complex, claiming that Dr Kaunda had been deposed by the army, and proceeded to broadcast the news that filled Zambians with elation over the prospect of a future without "KK".

The Zambian press also reported that Arnold Simuchimba, the minister of information, had the back of his car riddled with bullets by "loyalist soldiers" in the confusion at the complex, and was forced to do a U-turn at high speed. "Kaunda must be feeling extremely insecure right now," said one African diplomat here.

"He knows that any violent attempt to get rid of him will receive the full support of the people, and certainly a big chunk of the army. How would you feel if someone announced you were dead and everybody cheered wildly?"

The main reason for the army's failure to take immediate advantage of Lieutenant Luchembe's action was apparently a lack of organisation. The army is tightly controlled by Alex Shapi, the defence and security secretary, a position within the ruling United National Independence party, while the defence ministry is seen as merely a party department.

Dr Kaunda can expect to be fiercely defended by the small elite paramilitary police, a unit with a reputation for brutality and tight political loyalty to the president. The "paras" are a feared force and were predominantly used during last week's rioting. Western diplomats also believe that Dr Kaunda could rely on the support of the small but significant air force.

Another factor in his favour is the existence of a network of informers known as "shoo-shoos" from among his party's youth organisation, who patrol the shabby compound markets on the alert for loose talk from senior civil servants, students and military personnel. Many of those who revealed in Cairo Road on Saturday morning in the belief that the President had been overthrown were stricken with fear that they may have been seen to be rejoicing.

Observers now see President Kaunda walking a precarious path. As he unfolds further the structural adjustment programme to attempt to reverse the economic disasters of the last 25 years, Zambians will increasingly be feeling the pinch of austerity, providing fertile ground for dissent.

"For how long are we going to keep tightening our belts?" asked John Kaunda in the letters column of the *Sunday Mail* yesterday. "Are we not going to break our spinal cords?"

Dr Kaunda announced last week that there would be a referendum on October 17 for the country to vote on a move to a multi-party democracy. He has made it clear he wants a "no" vote.

● HARARE: President Mugabe of Zimbabwe reaffirmed his commitment to socialism and a one-party state at the weekend, regardless of the troubles these policies seem to have caused Dr Kaunda in neighbouring Zambia (Michael Hartnack writes).

At a special consultative meeting with his ruling Zanu (PF) party, Mr Mugabe said that party leaders who warned that his plans to introduce a socialist one-party state would deter Western financial support were inviting their comrades "to become (Judas) Iscariots".

In an unusually passionate diatribe, he attacked the United States and Western Europe, which "only yesterday were our rampant colonisers and inhuman slavemasters".



A Peking nurse wheeling out a trolley of new-born babies. China yesterday began a population census, a huge task in a country where 50,000 children are born a day

Sri Lanka towns tense as police start clear-up

From JAMES PRINGLE IN TRINCOMALEE

AS IF there were not enough horrors in Sri Lanka's new communal war, the "hooded ones" have begun to appear in towns captured by the Sri Lankan army.

These are members of the minority Tamil community who "agree" to assist the army. Anonymously garbed in makeshift hoods, they identify members, military or political, of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the Tamil separatist group fighting the government.

Residents in Batticaloa say the "hooded ones" are already at work there. They will probably soon begin operating in Trincomalee, the main town in eastern Sri Lanka, since a 1pm curfew went into effect yesterday as police began house-to-house searches for Tiger suspects.

Three weeks after the start of the latest round in Sri Lanka's new war, the town is tense. With the funeral yesterday of 14 people massacred by the Tigers when they began their attacks on June 11, and whose bodies were found two days ago, Tamils in the refugee camps fear renewed attacks.

"People are afraid the funeral may release emotions among the Sinhalese community and lead to fresh attacks

on them," said a local government official who is a Tamil. Refugees sheltering at St Joseph's School, where 300 families have sought sanctuary, said they were also worried about relatives who had been taken away.

One woman said her nephew, Solomon Rungie, aged 14, had been arrested by soldiers the previous day. "We have no idea what has happened to him," she said.

"He is only a schoolboy and never harmed anyone," Tamils are keeping boys over 12 out of sight of the army and police (Tiger guerrillas are aged from 12 upwards).

Brigadier Lucky Wijeratne, commander of the Trincomalee district, says such fears are unrealistic. "The police have been deployed to prevent any such outbreak," he said.

"They have taken charge of security here to ensure nothing happens to the Tamils, now or in the future."

This might be considered an insensitive move by some, as Tamil civilians claim it was the police who rampaged through Trincomalee on "Bloody Friday" last month, burning and looting stores.

Brigadier Wijeratne, who likes to keep the Red Cross "rules for behaviour in combat" pinned to the wall of his

command post, allows that some police "may have stood by" during the attacks, but he says the handover to the police released his troops for combat.

"We will try to kill as many Tigers as possible," the Brigadier, who is considered one of Sri Lanka's best commanders, said. "The more we kill, the fewer we will have to deal with in the future when they launch their guerrilla war."

But he said there must be a different approach with the civilian population. "Excessive force is counter-productive. You have to be a little forceful at the beginning but then discretion should come into play."

So far, foreign analysts here have given the Sri Lankan army high marks for restraint in a war that was, undeniably, this time, started by the Tamil separatists. But there is less enthusiasm for the police, who are a less well-trained and disciplined body. They also have legitimate grudges against the Tigers, who have carried out unprovoked massacres of disarmed policemen.

Meanwhile, exchanges of mortar and small-arms fire continued around the besieged army fort at Jaffna, in the Tamil heartland in northern Sri Lanka.

Japan's jobless whalers keep harpoons bright

From JOE JOSEPH IN TAJI, JAPAN

WATARU Kohama hunted whales in the Antarctic when Tajai was a busy port and whalers gathered in its bars to tell of minke that got away. Now Tajai has lost its bustle. Kohama has lost his job and whalers gossip about which factory needs odd-job men.

Whaling is still in Tajai's blood and the people of the town hope that one day soon the world will stop looking on them as ogres. In the meantime Tajai, a remote speck on the mountainous coast of southern Japan, earns a steadier income from its whaling museum than from whaling.

The Moby Dick restaurant here still serves a big menu of whalemeat, which tastes a bit like chewy beef. But the prices have risen since the early 1960s, when whalemeat was a staple food. Today the bill for whale sashimi makes it a place for a treat, not a lunchtime snack.

After nearly 40 years' manning harpoon guns, Mr Kohama was told by his boss in 1987 that the International Whaling Commission ban on commercial hunts meant no more work for him.

After October, Mr Kohama will no longer qualify for the dole. He is hoping, with the bruised confidence of the outcast, that the IWC meeting, which opens today in The Netherlands, will not kill Japan's whaling skills altogether by banning "research" whaling, under which Japan has been taking 300 or so minke a year from the Antarctic. So is Tajai, Japan's oldest whaling port. About 25 years ago the town had more than 250 whalers, providing one-third of its income. Now the 10 whalers who hunt off Japan's coast and the six more who work for the government research programme contribute barely 3 per cent of the town's revenue.

Japan says its research whaling is vital to show that there are enough minke whales left to allow controlled hunts. Many powerful IWC delegates say Japan is helping to drive many species of whale close to extinction. They argue that research whaling is a trick to get around the IWC moratorium. They will fume once again when Japan announces that it plans to take another 300 minke in the Antarctic next winter.

At the age of 59, Mr Kohama is amiable and bright, but finding work hard to pick up. He knows whaling stirs up emotions and that many foreigners think him a barbarian, but still he dreams of returning one day to peering across the Antarctic through the gunlight of his 90lb explosive-charged harpoon.

"I was in the business from 1948 to 1987. I stopped after the IWC ban on whaling took my job," he said. "My company disappeared. Some of my friends still catch whales along the coast: blackfish, whales, Baird's beaked whales and dolphins."

"By the time I quit I was catching only minke whales because the IWC had slapped bans on all the others. The bigger whales were the greatest challenge."

"I would love to return to whaling if the IWC lifted its ban. I think the way Japanese people look at things is 180 degrees different from Americans, Britons and other Westerners. In the States, whaling was a job for low-class people. But in Japan... whalers commanded the same respect as samurai."

"I think Japan is misunderstood. Western people see whales only as cuddly, cute things. Also whales have become a symbol of the environment."

mental movement to save the earth. But Japanese people traditionally regarded whales as just another kind of food."

The people of Tajai are prickly and defensive about Western criticism of the way they would prefer to earn their living. Yoji Kita, who looks after whaling affairs at Tajai's town hall, said: "Japanese people are called barbaric because they eat whales. When I protest that you eat cows, the answer is that cows are bred to be eaten. But that is just Western people's arrogance."

● OSLO: Norway is gearing up for another diplomatic goal (Tony Samstag writes). Two months ago, on the eve of an environmental conference in Bergen, the government announced it wished to resume the commercial hunting of whales. The resulting uproar drowned out the scientific arguments, and also the more urgent global themes of the conference, on which Norway had staked its image as a world leader in conservation.

This week the Norwegian delegation to the IWC will argue, on the basis of an as yet unfinished five-year research programme, that there are more than enough minke whales in the northeast Atlantic to justify a small commercial catch.

Soviet Jews flooding into Israel

ALMOST 56,000 Jewish immigrants, mostly from the Soviet Union, settled in Israel in the first six months of the year, the semi-governmental Jewish Agency said yesterday (Our Foreign Staff writes). Uri Gordon, the agency's immigration director, said 55,938 immigrants, 48,276 of them Soviet Jews, arrived between January and June. In June alone, Soviet Jews accounted for 9,305 of the 10,642 new arrivals.

Meanwhile, Israel yesterday freed about 140 Palestinian prisoners on the eve of a three-day Muslim holiday, but barred the former pop singer Cat Stevens, a Muslim convert, from entering the country, sending him back to London as "an undesirable".

Seine fish die

Versailles — France called out 70 soldiers to help 200 workers clean up an estimated 80 tons of dead fish floating in the Seine, apparently victims of river pollution after rainstorms. (AP)

Seven expelled

Ulan Bator — Mongolia's ruling Communist party has expelled seven prominent members and warned five others about misuse of power under Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, the deposed hardline president. (Reuters)

Rebels cut roads

Aranyaprathet, Thailand — Khmer Rouge forces have cut all roads linking towns in northwest Cambodia with the capital, Phnom Penh, the radical faction's non-communist allies said. (Reuters)

US worker held

Manila, Philippines — Communist rebels fighting for the removal of US military bases kidnapped Timothy Swanson, aged 26, an American Peace Corps worker from his rural home in the central Philippines, officials said. (Reuters)

Haj climax

Nicosia — About 1.5 million Muslims converged on Mount Arafat in the climax of the Haj, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca. (Reuters)

Tax dodge curb

Buenos Aires — Argentina is to set up a tax court to curtail widespread evasion, the economy minister, Antonio Gonzalez, said. (AP)

Biya re-elected

Yaounde — Paul Biya, the Cameroon president, was re-elected as head of the ruling Cameroon People's Democratic Movement. (AFP)

Drug charges

Bogotá — Two Colombians wanted in the United States on drug trafficking charges have been handed over to US authorities and flown to Florida, the Colombian news agency Colprensa reported. (Reuters)

Back in line

Addis Ababa — A recently ordered general mobilisation against northern Ethiopia rebels began with retired soldiers and police re-enlisting, state radio said, without giving numbers. (AP)

Pretoria reform eclipses liberals

From GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

ZACH de Beer is nobody's fool and he says he is not about to buy a pig in a poke. If his political fortunes continue to decline, however, his purchasing power may not stretch even to the poke.

As one of three co-leaders of South Africa's Democratic party (DP), Dr de Beer has presided over a promising rise and a spectacular fall. After little more than a year of existence and a creditable performance in its first general election, the liberal coalition has been eclipsed by the reforms introduced by the governing National party.

For years a lone voice of sanity in the madhouse of apartheid, the liberals are being swept aside by the winds of change which they struggled to whistle up. A commentator portrays them standing outside a conference room, their noses pressed against the windows, watching enviously as the government and the African National Congress debate the country's future.

The party, after winning 34 of the 166 elected seats in the white House of Assembly last September, this month saw its candidate in a by-election lose his deposit.

Dr de Beer concedes with disarming frankness that the party's world has been turned topsy-turvy, with at least a quarter of its support switching to the Nationalists. "For the last 30 years it has been

easy. If you believed in liberal values you backed the Progressives or the DP. That is no longer the case," he said.

The figurative pig to which he referred in a recent interview is a pact with the Nationalists, which he dismisses on the grounds that the ruling party has not defined its concept of a post-apartheid society. On the other hand, he says, "there can be no question of joining the ANC while it is still a socialist party and a question mark remains over its commitment to democracy."

The dilemma is acute, and has exposed divergent tendencies within the liberal camp. Dr de Beer said: "They're milling around, positions are changing. My own feeling is that the majority believe the DP can have a healthy influence in the negotiation process, and we should avoid being too close to either side. The overwhelming view in the DP is to go straight down the middle."

There is unquestionably a place for a party of the centre committed to multiracial democracy in the shifting landscape of South African politics, but nobody seems sure where it is. Robin Carlisle, a party strategist, reverts to basics. "Promoting liberal values is currently the only justification with the electorate for our continued existence," he said.

Spain grants early release for rebel

From HARRY DEBELIUS IN MADRID

THE Spanish military district commander who put his tanks on to the streets of Valencia on the night of the attempted coup of 1981, the unrepentant former lieutenant-general Jaime Milans del Bosch, aged 75, was set free here yesterday after spending more than nine years in prison.

His release on probation may serve as a precedent leading to eventual freedom for the only one of his fellow plotters still behind bars, the former lieutenant-colonel, Antonio Tejero, of the paramilitary Civil Guard.

The right-wing former general, stripped of his rank and sentenced to 30 years for military rebellion after the frustrated attempt to seize power, in which he gave orders to the Civil Guard officer who held the Spanish parliament at gunpoint, had served more than a third of his sentence, after it was reduced to 26 years and eight months.

He refused to ask for a pardon. A judge ordered his freedom on probation, however, on the basis of relatively new legislation which allows the release of prisoners in certain circumstances after they have completed a third of their sentences. The judge also applied for the first time to a military prisoner a ruling which formerly only affected people convicted by civil courts, allowing liberty for convicts aged more than 70.

The former general's departure from the maximum security Alcalá-Meco prison paved the way for Tejero's release, probably in a matter of months, legal sources here believe. The equally unrepentant Tejero, who led the Civil Guards who stormed the parliament on the night of February 23, 1981, is serving his 30-year term for military rebellion in a military jail at Figueras, near Girona.

Another convicted leader of the uprising, Alfonso Armada,

a former lieutenant-general who had once been King Juan Carlos's most trusted military adviser, was set free nearly two years ago after asking for a pardon and promising to uphold the constitution.

Señor Milans del Bosch not only refused to ask for a pardon, but said in 1985: "In similar circumstances, I would do it all over again."

The judge who granted him freedom said: "There is no reason to doubt that once he is freed, his comportment will be within constitutional limits."

The judge also applied for the first time to a military prisoner a ruling which formerly only affected people convicted by civil courts, allowing liberty for convicts aged more than 70.

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Another convicted leader of the uprising, Alfonso Armada,

Walking in fear under the imam's relentless gaze

TEHRAN NOTEBOOK by Jamie Dettmer

Savak, the Shah of Iran's infamous secret police, has long gone but the new oppression has its own active and cruel guardians. They are supported in Tehran by an army of part-time snooters. Anyone intent on bucking the puritanical fundamentalist system will have to take on the Revolutionary Guards, local Soviet-like security committees called *komehans*, the police, and the intelligence services. This is a city under siege, not from without but from within. Roadblocks are common; patrols of moral vigilantes are frequent. Women are stopped if they have the slightest touch of make-up on. Couples walking together who are not married face serious problems. Torture is frequently used in the regime's jails, even on those who have committed minor transgressions.

Ayatollah Khomeini stares at you almost wherever you go in Tehran. His photographed and painted eyes catch yours in almost every office, shop and public place. On street corners, there he is in large portrait from high up on a building, frequently accompanied by an uplifting slogan such as "Down with America". He once

said: "An Islamic regime must be serious in every aspect of life." Big Imam is watching you.

The effect of all this moral security is to create an unrelenting atmosphere of fear. A middle-aged, middle-class woman came up to



A Tehran poster depicting "the people's struggle"

me in an office of a ministry in Tehran last week. When the officials left the room for a minute she gestured towards the photograph of Khomeini in the corner and then put her hand over her mouth. Looking over her shoulder, she whispered: "No one can speak in Iran." To emphasize this, she

then pretended to bandage up her whole head. She would not talk, she was too scared. I pushed my calling card towards her as a sad gesture of solidarity.

Last week, in the wake of the earthquake, three Islamic clerics were asked several religious questions about burial. One was whether a man should wash the body of a dead woman to whom he was not related. Two of the mullahs said the body could be buried without being washed. The third argued that the man should blindfold himself and get a pre-pubescent child to direct his hand in the washing of the body.

Sometimes, it is hard to fathom out how "they" know the moral codes are being broken. In the BBC editing room in the Laleh Hotel last week the telephone rang at 7pm one night. Two BBC journalists and a female reporter from a foreign broadcasting organisation were looking through some clips. "It is after 6pm. You have a woman in the room. It is not permitted," declared the hotel security man. How did he know? Had he or one of the

numerous snoopers in Tehran been listening outside the door? Or were rooms occupied by certain television companies and newspapers at the hotel bugged?

One evening, I was saying goodnight to one of the hotel clerks. By way of passing, I asked if there was still horse-racing in Tehran. He grinned and said: "You can only ride horses for exercise now." The hotel security man was over in a shot to question the hotel clerk about my enquiry. He scribbled madly in a little notebook. The next day I was questioned by an official of the Islamic guidance ministry about why I was so interested in gambling.

People do not smile often in Tehran. There is not much to smile about. The cost of living is rocketing, basic goods are in short supply, power cuts hit the city almost once a day, clubs and discotheques are being closed and few cinemas operate. At least half of the items on restaurant menus are "off today". The two television channels are dominated by grey-looking mullahs discussing the finer points of Islam. There are strict controls on the type of music

that can be sold or listened to. Western pop music is considered evil as it is believed to encourage sensual feelings. Iranian instrumental music and revolutionary songs are the staple fare. "You're at your most safe with funeral dirges," said a taxi driver. "We're good at weeping and mourning."

A rebellious streak among the women of Tehran can still be signalled beneath the *chador*, at least at ankle height. True believers wear dark, wool-like socks. The uncommitted sport modern designer stockings or even jeans beneath the black cloth. American trainer shoes are another tell-tale sign. But not every woman is confined to Islamic garb. These fashionable folk come from the rich districts of north Tehran and are almost immune from the Revolutionary Guards because their husbands and fathers grease the palms of the regime. They are free to dress in lightweight French raincoats and chic designer scarves. Alcoholic drinks, banned in Iran, are served in the homes of the north Tehran. Evidently even this regime has its price.

Final curtain for the Ostmark and border controls

East Berlin partying ushers in cash union

From ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

THE pubs overflowed and the tills rattled for the last time to the tinny sound of East German marks on Saturday night as East Berliners gathered in bars and cafes to celebrate the arrival of the German mark.

But there was little nostalgia for the currency widely known as *aluchips* because of its light weight and useless value as the countdown began at five minutes to midnight.

At the former Stasi Palace of Culture in the East Berlin suburb of Adlershof, voices were raised in the East German national anthem *Arisen from ruins* as crowds of young East Germans gathered for the social event of the year, the "Dance into the DMark".

The walls of the building were decorated with the propaganda of the former regime including day-glo pictures of a tight-lipped Erich

Barriers down for tourism

From GERALD STEICHEN IN EAST BERLIN

GISELA Wegardt, an East Berlin teacher, is off to Athens next week with ten crisp 100-mark notes to spend.

"A lot of people may want a new colour television or a new car," Frau Wegardt, aged 39, said of the shopping lists of other East Germans who, like her, got to cash in their worthless Ostmarks for West German currency yesterday. "But I want to travel. That's what I missed most during all those years we were penned up here under communism."

East Germans were forced by the Iron Curtain and unconvertible currency to holiday in other Warsaw Pact countries. Hungary was a favourite, along with Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Trips to the West were strictly regulated and largely forbidden. However, that all began to change with the crumbling of the Berlin Wall.

Now, with hard currency in their pockets for the first time, East Germans are about to join their well-travelled western cousins.

West Germany is still the preferred destination for most East Germans, but travel officials say that trips to Austria, Italy, France, Greece and Spain are on the increase.

East German travel agents say interest in the traditional lake district holiday sites in Hungary is down in some cases by 80 per cent. Travel agencies have sprouted worldwide destinations.

Leading article, page 11



An East Berlin guard removing a sign at a border crossing at Potsdamerplatz. All controls between East and West Germany ceased at midnight on Saturday

Socialists mourn passing of an obsolete currency

From ANNE McELVOY IN EAST BERLIN

AMID the tipsy choruses of the Deutschmark carousers early yesterday, a small group brandishing the East German flag stood mournfully, ignored by one and all and fortified only by obstinate belief.

The "sell-out protest action", by the rump of the Party of Democratic Socialism, the Trotskyite League and a few black-clad *Autonomen*, drew about 100 demonstrators and not the slightest attention from those they claimed to represent.

Even Gregor Gysi, the charismatic socialist leader who might have added a spark of radical chic to the protest, had declined to attend the demonstration against monetary union, explaining that he "preferred live causes to lost ones".

The Ostmark, the photocopied literature explained, was "the currency of solidar-

ity, not repression and exploitation". An uncertain tradition of the *Internationale* was drowned out by loudspeakers blasting "money—that's what I want".

The group is not alone in its belief that the union has come at a pace and under conditions determined by Bonn, but the majority of the doubters had evidently decided to join the party and worry about the consequences later.

"The atmosphere here is disgusting, these people are celebrating their own future misfortune," fumed Peter Hasselbach, wearing a banner reading: "For sale one country, well situated in the heart of Europe, docile workforce and bargain basement price".

Herr Hasselbach admitted that he would, however, be queuing up next morning for his share of Deutschmarks. "We have to be able to finance

the struggle somehow," he said.

Heinrich Albertz, the former mayor of West Berlin, earned the biggest cheer as he bemoaned the "quiet invasion" of banks, businesses and speculators into East Germany, commenting that "an invasion of troops would be more honest than what is happening here".

"Frankly, I'd rather have the money if you don't mind," came the voice of a heckler.

The communist daily, *Neues Deutschland*, whose advertising looked incongruous unfurled across the Alexanderplatz station where the queues were waiting patiently for the pay-out, carried a front-page leading article entitled "Adieu GDR".

It informed its dwindling readership that capitalism, despite its appeal, was not the answer to the world's problems.

East Germany touts for business on DM-day

From IAN MURRAY IN BONN

THE great political adventure of reunification began in earnest yesterday, when the Deutschmark became the sole currency of both Germanies. So far unity has been largely about demonstrations, negotiations and elections. The Berlin Wall may have crumbled, but there were still two sovereign states.

From yesterday East Germany, established more than 40 years ago as an alternative socialist state, lost control over its economy and started tottering for investment.

The state treaty on currency, economic and social union is 33 pages long and essentially acts as a lifeline to East Germans until they can become viable. It gives them a feel for the benefits of the West German way of life and means that their debts and obligations, their ecological problems and industrial inefficiencies are now the responsibility of the rich blood brothers next door.

Negotiated in only four weeks, the document cuts corners which have given the opposition parties chances to attack government policy. At the same time the government has argued that it had to be done quickly to stop a continuing mass emigration. The economists wanted to move more cautiously, but the politicians prevailed.

The basis for currency union was the most contentious between the Bundesbank, which has to administer it, and the government. Much against its will the Bundesbank accepted an exchange rate of one Deutschmark for one Ostmark for salaries and pensions, as well as for the first 4,000 marks of savings for all those between 14 and 60.

Children are only allowed to exchange 2,000 marks at that rate, while pensioners are entitled to change up to 6,000 marks. All other savings have to be converted at two-to-one.

This will add around a fifth to the amount of money in circulation in West Germany, and could fuel inflation, although the signs are that East Germans plan to hang on to their savings in order to face higher living costs.

Less controversially, the treaty also makes a move towards ensuring that social security benefits are equal in both countries. Pensions are not only being paid at a rate of one-for-one but are being increased, with a maximum 70 per cent of wages paid to anyone with 45 years' service.

For the unemployed there is also to be help on West German lines, although it remains to be seen whether the initial cash available through a special start-up fund will be adequate if gloomy predictions about the number of bankruptcies prove true. Some estimates show that up to a third of all jobs could be lost in a massive shake-out of unproductive labour.

Figures show that the productivity level in East Germany is around 40 per cent that of West Germany. Wages are only a third of those in the West but, with full employ-

ment and subsidised rents and food, it has been possible to survive. As Western prices begin to bite, East German workers will have to increase productivity if they are to earn enough to live on. West German companies will have to gamble on higher productivity to compensate for the extra cost of renovating or rebuilding antiquated plants.

The success or failure of the gamble hangs on how fast economic union becomes a reality. That in turn depends on how fast the East German government speeds through the necessary legislation to create the framework for a real free-market economy.

West German companies have been holding back on joint ventures, waiting for an end to the old restrictions on private businesses which made it impossible to hold a controlling stake in any company, with the state holding at least a 51 per cent share.

Evidence that West German companies will move east quickly if this restriction is dropped came in the successful bid this week by the Allianz insurance group for 51 per cent of the East German state insurance scheme. Even though this will need a DM2 billion (£707 million) investment, Allianz has been keen to win control, and with it the near monopoly, of all East German insurance policies.

While the East German government sets out to amend the necessary laws, the West German government takes over fiscal policy for a country which is economically ruined. It will be paying the cost of bringing industry up to meet West German environmental standards, including the nuclear power industry. It will be funding DM55 billion to install a functioning telephone service. It will be encouraging private industry through tax incentives to invest in East Germany.

A triumph for 'Teutonic lust'

By LIBBY JUKES

IF ALL goes according to plan, the two Germanies will become one in less than six months, the day after a pan-German general election scheduled for December 12. Yet it was not until last month that this plan emerged and Helmut Kohl, the West German chancellor, was able to declare: "Now we know that 1990 will be the year of German unity."

His comment came during a visit to East Berlin when, observing a session of the Volkskammer from the public gallery, he became aware of "a strong will to unify as soon as possible". A few weeks previously, he had told the European Community line that reunification would take place only after proper consultation—in the words of Margaret Thatcher, when it had been "thought through", probably in 1992.

This line was agreed at the Strasbourg summit last December, and coincided with a warning by James Baker, the United States Secretary of State, that "if it happens too abruptly, there is a greater chance of it not happening peacefully". On reunification, the final summit communiqué said: "We seek the strengthening of the state of peace in Europe, in which the German people will regain its unity through free self-determination. This process should take place peacefully and democratically, in full respect of the relevant agreements and principles defined in the Helsinki Final Act."

This piece of Euro-speak was hardly likely to quell the fires of what Mrs Thatcher called "the Teutonic lust" for reunification kindled by Herr Kohl at the crumbling of the

Berlin Wall last year, when he warned that "those who do not want to order our countrymen about should now refrain from trying to convince them that the best course for our fatherland would be to maintain its division". But the communiqué represented an advance on Mrs Thatcher's insistence at the opening of the summit that "borders are not on the agenda", and would not be for ten or 15 years.

However reluctant his allies were in those early days, Herr Kohl had the lever that German reunification was a democratic aspiration for which they had always professed their support. "Freedom was, is and will always remain the central issue of the German question," he said. "That means that our countrymen must decide their future for themselves. No one today knows what a reunited Germany will finally look like. I am sure, however, that unity will come, if the German people want it."

Mrs Thatcher responded that Hitler had been a democratically elected leader, and at meetings in February with Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the Polish prime minister, and leaders of the Jewish community in Britain, evoked "bitter memories of the past".

Mrs Thatcher's main concern was that early reunification should not lead to President Gorbachev's premature decline.

Where journalists had written of a "stampede" towards reunification, they now refer to a "seamroller" and, with economic union looming, even Mrs Thatcher recently admitted that the process was "unavoidable", forcing the pace of diplomatic efforts to accommodate it.

Ethnic Albanians boycott Kosovo referendum

From REUTERS IN PRISTINA

ETHNIC Albanians in Yugoslavia's fractured Kosovo province yesterday boycotted a snap referendum on a new constitution which would limit the autonomy of the province.

The Serbian constitution, if adopted, would postpone free elections and increase control over Kosovo from Serbia, the largest and most left-leaning member of the Yugoslav federation.

Municipal leaders in at least four Kosovo towns refused to open polling stations and

Tanjung news agency said most of the province's majority Albanian population ignored the vote.

Ethnic Albanian opposition parties, whose goal is to win republic status for Kosovo within Yugoslavia, called the referendum unconstitutional and urged the boycott.

More than 50 people, mostly Albanians, have been killed in Kosovo over the past year in riots for greater autonomy from Serbia. Kosovo has been the epicentre of unrest in Yugoslavia's six republics. Slovenia, the most westernised republic, is working on a constitution taking it to the

brink of secession while Croatia insists its sovereignty be respected. Serbia has said it will declare independence if the federation falls apart.

The referendum was called by Serbian authorities on June 25 to decide whether free elections should be held before or after the new constitution was adopted.

Serbia fears that Albanian opposition groups, which it says want to annex Kosovo to neighbouring Albania, would win a landslide victory if elections were held before the new constitution was adopted.

But ethnic Albanians argue the constitution is an attempt

to strip them of any chance of political power. "In my opinion the referendum is unconstitutional and undemocratic," wrote Ibrahim Rugova, president of the powerful Democratic Alliance of Kosovo said.

"Where else in the world is a referendum called in six days? We don't accept the Serbian initiative for the new constitution. It will practically suspend the province and we will have less autonomy than a county seat," he added.

Staff at several polling stations visited by journalists said that no Albanians had turned out to vote, while Serbs

had rushed to the polls. Official results are expected next week.

Kosovo has for decades been the site of conflict between 1.7 million Albanians and 200,000 Serbs and Montenegrins, thousands of whom have fled. Tensions have risen in recent months as the authority of official pro-Serbian institutions has eroded.

"Official organs have power but no authority over the people whereas we have the authority but no formal power," Mr Rugova said, adding that he favoured Kosovo remaining within Yugoslavia.



Owner and Delusion spot rivals in Bucharest at the first Romanian international dog show for seven years

Bucharest seeks aid for economy

Bucharest — Romania needs \$75 million a year in foreign cash to repair the damage left by Nicolae Ceausescu, the executed dictator, Theodor Stolojan, its new finance minister, said yesterday.

He said an International Monetary Fund team would arrive in Romania early this week, and he hoped its report would open the way to an influx of foreign capital.

The IMF visit underlines the change in Romania's attitude towards foreign debt after Ceausescu, who inflicted harsh austerity measures but cut borrowing to zero. (Reuters)

Soviet hijacker is questioned

Moscow — Soviet civil aviation authorities say airport security must be tightened, after the sixth hijacking in less than a month. (Nicholas Beeston writes)

A 19-year-old Soviet student was being questioned by Swedish police yesterday after he seized control of a flight from Lvov to Leningrad. He surrendered on arrival in Stockholm, claiming he had hijacked the aircraft to avoid military service.

Burma releases election result

Rangoon — Burma's military government yesterday published the final results of multi-party elections five weeks ago, confirming an opposition landslide. The *Working People's Daily* said the pro-government National Unity party won its 10th seat in Sagaing division, the last constituency to file returns in Burma's first free election in 30 years. (Reuters)

Nato stage managers weigh up how to play London show

From PETER STOTHARD US EDITOR, IN WASHINGTON

THE negotiators planning this week's Nato summit in London are like theatrical producers plotting a European tour. At every session the same questions are asked: how will it play in Moscow, the suburbs of Cologne, the country towns of Belgium, on Capitol Hill in Washington?

As United States officials see it, this week's stop in the great diplomatic roadshow is not an occasion at which great decisions will be made, but an opportunity to please several different audiences at a critical time in the politics of Europe.

The three main targets of the message are the Germans, the non-German peoples of Nato and the Warsaw Pact, and the Soviet leadership. The reaction of none can be taken for granted. The success of the summit will be largely judged by the scores on the trans-continental claqueter.

The front-row seats are all taken by the Russians. Before

the Washington summit last month, President Bush presented a nine-point plan to reassure Moscow about the benefits of allowing a united Germany to be a Nato member. It was not enough.

Since then President Gorbachev's negotiators have variously asked for more money, fewer German troops and a more defined role for their favourite club, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE). None of these is outside the scope of sensible bargaining.

A more precise definition for the CSCE is almost certain to emerge in the summit communiqué. According to yesterday's *Washington Post*, the United States is also prepared to offer withdrawal of all its nuclear artillery shells from Europe (CSCE). None of these is outside the scope of sensible bargaining.

Overall troop levels in

Europe will be discussed. US officials are cautious, however, about plans by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, for a German non-Nato force to be based in what is currently East Germany. The summit will be examining ways in which it might also force Moscow into troop withdrawals from the western Soviet Union as well as from Eastern Europe.

The size of Moscow's "ransom" money for letting its satellite states go free will also be raised. But it will be a bigger part of the agenda at next week's Houston meeting of the Group of Seven countries.

The difficulty for the Nato summiters is to discover what the Soviet audience will accept on all these issues and what more, if anything, it will give in return. Two years ago it was much easier to ascertain what Moscow wanted. It might have been impossible to give it to them then, but the ambitions were clear.

Today, as the Soviet Com-

munist party prepares to judge on the disappointments of perestroika, not even Mr Gorbachev, say US officials, knows how much reassurance he has to bring home.

In the past few days President Bush has admitted to the possibility of a new non-aggression pledge by Nato. But some diplomats point out that the Helsinki Declaration is already a commitment of non-aggression. So why the fuss, they ask. The answer is that the US wants to provide as much cover for a Soviet retreat as it decently can.

Mr Bush said last week that he felt "a disproportionate responsibility to convince Mr Gorbachev that German membership in Nato is not threatening to the best interests of the Soviet Union".

Even in making that statement, he was playing a role. Few US observers think that Mr Gorbachev himself needs convincing. By making it look as though the Soviet president is winning concessions, Mr Bush is making it easier for

him to convince others in the Soviet capital.

In US eyes the bargaining position of the Soviet Union is weak and getting weaker. It can hold up the CFE treaty on removing its East European forces. But that would delay the CSCE conference which is the Soviet Union's only assured way of maintaining influence in the peace-time adjustment of Europe.

More importantly, a delay in CFE would almost certainly not hold back the all-German elections planned for December. Washington believes that these cannot be stopped. If Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, is to become the first elected head of a united Germany, he has to ask for votes while the enthusiasm for unity is still fresh and the costly bills for it still stuck in the pipeline.

Washington would regret the holding of German elections before a CFE deal and CSCE conference. That outcome would leave Soviet troops as an unwelcome and

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مكازم الذمیل

Gorbachev faces rough ride in defence of reform

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

THE 28th congress of the Soviet Communist party, which opens in Moscow today, has been billed as the struggle for the future of the Soviet Union or the conservatives' last stand. Proceedings are expected to open with a three-hour address by President Gorbachev, in his capacity as general secretary of the central committee, reporting on the four-and-a-half years since the last congress.

The issues are clear enough. Will the party approve acceleration to a market economy? Will it overhaul its organisational structures and electoral procedures? And will the party choose to broaden its appeal in an attempt to keep a broad spectrum of opinion within its ranks, or risk an even greater exodus of members, perhaps even a formal split? Some believe that the Soviet party

will be the names that are named. Sharp words addressed to Aleksandr Yakovlev or Eduard Shevardnadze will be a sure sign that the conservatives are in the ascendant. Attacks on Lev Zaikov or Yegor Ligachev will come from reformers. Attacks on Mr Gorbachev, Nikolai Ryzhkov or Vadim Medvedev could come from either side.

A speaker's attitude to Ivan Polozkov, the first secretary of the new Russian party, will constitute a special test. Praise will indicate conservative defiance, attacks will show a reformist backlash. Prominence offered to Boris Yeltsin, the Russian president, in the form of presidium or commission membership, will reveal an attempt to keep radical reformists in the party.

If the name Chikina — editor of the newspaper *Sovetskaya Rossiya* — crops up in the editorial commission, the conservatives have scored a point. If he is absent, the reformers' prospects have risen a notch. If he is on the original list, but voted off it by the congress, then the reformists have a more than even chance of getting their way elsewhere. The more commission members there are from autonomous republics and regions, the more conservative that commission is likely to be.

In matters of policy, there are larger issues, such as the future of central planning, guarantees for workers and the funding of agriculture and defence, which are already the subject of open debate. But each side also has key words.

Treatment of such commonly acknowledged desiderata as perestroika, democratisation, glasnost and autonomy will also be indicative. Reformists take these terms neat. The more qualifications are tagged on, the more conservative the debate. Mr Ligachev, for instance, talks about perestroika "stage by stage".

As its stands, the congress policy document is more reformist in character than the new version of the party rules. It places the need to improve material conditions ahead of ideology and calls for imports to improve the consumer situation. These priorities are likely to be fought by the conservatives.

The party rules, on the other hand, preserve the *nomenklatura* system and the requirement that party members fill certain jobs. This is where the reformists will direct their challenge.

Swansong in air, page 10

Moscow ready to privatise property

FROM NICHOLAS BEESTON IN MOSCOW

THE reformist-led city council in Moscow yesterday scrapped legislation granting property rights in the capital to public organisations, paving the way for private ownership. The move is expected to have a political impact well beyond the capital's boundaries as other councils dominated by radicals follow suit.

Sergei Stankevich, the deputy mayor of Moscow, said that the declaration at this stage affected land and non-residential buildings. But provisions for privatising flats are expected to be announced at the beginning of next month. A draft resolution, setting out the new property laws, will be drawn up by August 1.

The move is the most radical step taken by the newly elected Moscow soviet under the leadership of Gavril Popov, the mayor of Moscow, who took office in April. He has pledged to strip the state of its monopoly on ownership and hopes to make the capital financially self-sufficient, partly by attracting foreign investment and building up the city's own reserves of hard currency.

Most of Moscow's residential housing is owned by trade unions, professional organisations, government ministries or the Communist party. What is not clear is the extent of the council's power

to take over and privatise property in the inner-city property which is owned by the central government.

However, the council can justifiably argue that its actions faithfully adhere to President Gorbachev's own reform programme.

In April, the Soviet leader, addressing workers in the Urals, said that he favoured handing over all flats free of charge. The new owners would become responsible for maintaining the property, thus freeing resources for new buildings.

He added that the move could only help improve the state of housing and also foster an attitude of responsibility and ownership among the people.

If Moscow's privatisation plan is successful other cities with radical new councils, particularly Leningrad and Sverdlovsk, are likely to follow suit.

The decision to privatise housing in the city, even though there will be no charge to existing residents, may not be fully welcome.

Many new owners will be reluctant to take on responsibilities which have hitherto belonged to the state. There is a severe shortage of building and decorating materials and a lack of people to do the work.

Swansong in air, page 10

Italians face uphill task to match Irish EC leadership

FROM MICHAEL BINYON IN BRUSSELS

ITALY had a tough job to beat Ireland in their World Cup match on Saturday, and over the next six months the Italians may find it no easier to keep up the pace set by the Republic in leading the European Community.

They take over the presidency at the most hectic period the community has known since its foundation. Not only must Italy prepare its partners for two crucial inter-governmental conferences on monetary and political union; Rome must also give a decisive boost to the other five "labours of Hercules" dominating the EC agenda this year.

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the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; negotiations with Efta, the European Free Trade Association; the integration of East Germany into the community; new association treaties with Eastern Europe; and the completion of the single market.

Keeping to the 1992 timetable is still the EC's priority. Two-thirds of the necessary directives have now been passed. But those remaining are the most divisive: indirect taxation and harmonising value added tax, imports of Japanese cars, transport policy, airline deregulation, a common energy policy, and financial services.

But Italy is unlikely to match Dublin's impressive total of directives agreed. It has the worst record among the Twelve for translating EC decisions into national law.

Italy's political instability and less than efficient civil service give its ministers a weak base of departmental experience on which to rest their leadership of council meetings, and it is one of the most reluctant states in liberalising capital controls, not regarding the remaining tax and financial measures as a priority. Above all, the

political style of Giulio Andreotti, the veteran prime minister who has dominated Italian politics for the past 30 years, is ambivalent. He is a master of backroom compromise, essential in the Roman political jungle. This could be an advantage in tackling such fraught questions as the siting of the various new European agencies, a poisoned chalice passed on by the Irish. But it may not make for decisive leadership at a time when the community is being called on more and more to speak with one voice.

The first real test will be the attempt to forge a common position at the autumn East-West summit in Paris. Italy has already decided to call a special preparatory EC summit in October, at which community leaders can also return to the divisive question of aid for the Soviet Union.

Italy sees East-West relations dominating its presidency as much they did the Irish stewardship. "We are being required to re-organise the area that everyone now defines as the Helsinki Europe," Gianni De Michelis, the foreign minister, said. "Today we have to organise the space lying between San Francisco and Vladivostok."



Andreotti: master of the backroom compromise



Amsterdam police begin clearing up outside the Aurora block, wrecked by a bomb on Saturday. The building houses the British Tourist Authority, South African Airways, Iberia airlines and the Chilean consulate, and is near the British Airways offices. The IRA has denied responsibility for the explosion

Peace offer to victorious Walesa

FROM REUTERS IN WARSAW

TADEUSZ Mazowiecki, the Polish prime minister, offered an olive branch to Lech Walesa yesterday after the union leader triumphed in his battle with Solidarity rivals who head the government.

Mr Mazowiecki, whose supporters failed on Saturday in their attempt to create a pro-government "superparty" independent of Mr Walesa, said he wanted the union leader as a partner and asked him for talks next week. The prime minister said the two men had to find ways of settling their differences without destroying

"the marvellous heritage of Poland and Solidarity."

Mr Mazowiecki told the citizen's committees, Solidarity's powerful electoral organisation, to take their own decision on their future shape, indicating he was giving up an attempt to transform them into a pro-government party.

"I think you will be able to design your own role," Mr Mazowiecki said, "but you have to be aware of the weightiness of the issues and the hard road Poland is following."

Mazowiecki supporters and

senior Solidarity figures privately conceded that the speech amounted to capitulation by the prime minister after a battle with Mr Walesa that has badly split Solidarity.

"It seems to me that Mazowiecki has lost the battle," one of his supporters commented.

Mr Walesa, contacted in his home city of Gdansk, said Mr Mazowiecki's call for talks was just a proposal and a date had to be fixed. Mr Mazowiecki recently turned down two proposals for talks and Mr Walesa might now insist that

the prime minister come to Gdansk next Saturday for talks in the shipyard where Solidarity was born in 1980.

Mr Walesa has fought a bruising battle with Mr Mazowiecki's supporters over the past few weeks, declaring a "war at the top" after they refused to back his attempt to become president of Poland, accusing him of "imperial" ambitions. Mr Walesa embarrassed Mr Mazowiecki by demanding quicker action to introduce full democracy, including the removal of President Jaruzelski.

Kremlin restores exile as citizen

By NICHOLAS BEESTON IN MOSCOW AND ANDREW MCEWEN

ZHORES Medvedev, a scientist and writer living in London, was less than ecstatic yesterday to learn that his Soviet citizenship had been restored, 17 years after it was taken away.

He was one of three prominent victims of the Brezhnev years named in a decree by President Gorbachev restoring their citizenship. Tass said it was meant to "eliminate the injustice done to them" and to show goodwill.

While not displeased, Mr Medvedev said it was a more cautious move than had been hoped. The writers' union had urged the Supreme Soviet to restore the citizenship of others, including Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the writer, and Dr Yuri Orlov, the physicist and human rights activist.

Moscow passed a law requiring those who had lost their citizenship to apply to have it restored. Nearly all refused, feeling the government should make the first move. While Mr Medvedev also refused, the Soviet Academy of Sciences had already done so before the new law was published. Mr Gorbachev appears to have used this in order to sidestep the writers' boycott of the law without losing face.

Mr Medvedev had worked at the medical radiobiology institute in Obninsk, but was put in a mental hospital in 1970 after writing books which criticised censorship. Later he was invited to Britain by the Medical Research Council and, while abroad, stripped of his citizenship. He has no intention of returning to live in the Soviet Union.

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An unmistakable air of swansong

and ITV not to

European employers are beginning to beckon British graduates, but Tom Giles sees no cause to panic — yet

Graduate hunting over the Channel



Students at Directions, a careers exhibition sponsored by The Times/Sunday Times at Olympia last week

Employers vying for the attention of graduates at this year's round of careers fairs might be put out by the sight of Jose-Maria Aulotte at a nearby stand. M Aulotte, the recruiting manager of the French cement company Lafarge Coppee, is among those representing a few Continental firms which have decided, for the first time, to come to Britain to recruit graduates.

Lafarge Coppee, Unilog, the French computer firm, ENSPM, the engineering and petrochemical company, and five other businesses are attending the annual London Recruitment Fair, which starts tomorrow. Last week Banque Paribas had a stand at the national Financial Recruitment Fair in Sheffield.

M Aulotte says: "We are hoping to recruit engineers or business graduates but also to meet students and get a feel for the market. Our British competitors may be frightened because we are truly international. But we don't care — this is Europe." Michel Bouffard, head of recruitment at Unilog, is equally determined to win the services of up to 30 British science graduates.

Some 125,000 students will graduate in Britain this year. Despite a projected 15 per cent rise in their numbers by 1992, British employers expect shortages of graduates to increase, especially in the key areas of applied science and engineering, which accounted for only 12 per cent of graduates in 1988.

In its annual report, published earlier this month, the Institute of Manpower Studies said student numbers would level out after 1992, while demand for graduates was likely to rise by 30 per cent towards the end of the century. The shortfall would raise pressure for higher starting salaries and growing company sponsorship. It concluded: "In the 1990s, we are likely to see a more complex and fragmenting market with growing shortages but with a rising proportion of weaker graduates. The potential effects of the completion of the single European market in 1992 will add further complications to the development of this key labour market."

The threat of increased European competition for fewer graduates under the single market is difficult to assess. It raises questions not only about the ability of British companies to compete for graduates both at home and abroad, but also the attractiveness of British students to foreign employers.

According to Helen Perkins, chairwoman of the Association of Graduate Recruiters, European companies have not yet been as efficient in recruiting British

graduates as British companies have in attracting their foreign counterparts.

"Continental Europe has a worse demographic decline in young graduates. Everybody has the same problem, especially in the demand for those in subjects like science and technology."

"Yet, if you look at the number of foreign companies who have actually turned up at this week's fair compared to the number asked, the competition is nothing to get excited about. British companies are already attending more recruitment fairs abroad."

Brian Steptoe, the director of the University of London's careers advisory service, has organised tomorrow's fair for an expected 11,000 graduates. He concedes that the response from Continental firms had been "very poor", considering the 350 invitations sent to Continental com-

'French companies actually come here to offer graduates work abroad in the holidays'

panies. But he feels that new European Community training and work-experience initiatives for students such as ERASMUS will create fresh interest in Britain among firms abroad.

"I can see some resentment from British employers who could argue that you can't lose any individual in one of our shortage subjects to foreign companies. But we don't make the market, we simply operate in it."

However, Mr Steptoe's vision of greedy Continental employers

after 1992 may be premature. Martin Kuhn, a director of ATS Quest, a company which takes British firms to recruitment fairs on the Continent, has found that such companies as Unilog and Lafarge are simply an encouraging exception to the rule.

"European companies tend to view our graduates as less mature and less qualified. Teaching on the Continent is much more vocational-based, and they tend to look for people with specialist degrees such as a Master of Business Administration (MBA)."

"In Britain we still downgrade the importance of such degrees, and are far more willing to offer specialist jobs to people without vocational training. But British graduates will have a much harder battle finding work on the Continent than vice-versa."

David Penwarden, the director of external relations at the Euro-

pean School of Management in Oxford, which runs a tri-lingual MBA course for 180 European postgraduates, says British industry's approach to recruitment is still at odds with its European competitors.

"There are fewer than 5,000 students doing MBAs in this country, yet in Copenhagen alone there are 15,000. Business degrees are still not considered respectable here. Most British companies say they can't accommodate business graduates into their recruiting system."

"French companies will actually come here to offer them the opportunity to work abroad in the holidays. The British emphasis on non-vocational degrees is fine in educational terms, but lousy from the point of view of the economy."

Statistics published by ATS show that British students are the youngest in Europe, usually graduating at 21 compared to 24 in France, 26 in Italy, and 27 in West Germany. While the age difference is partly due to such variants as national service, it also reflects the time European undergraduates spend training with prospective employers.

Mr Kuhn adds that British graduates compound their lack of on-the-job training by being less able linguistically. "Britain is still well behind in this area. There is bigger demand among British companies for European students because they virtually all study English as a second language."

This year, ATS Quest has accompanied 25 British firms, including Marks & Spencer, the construction company John Mowlem and BP to fairs in Brussels, Amsterdam, Paris, Lyons and Toulouse. In Brussels, Marks & Spencer attracted more than 650 people to its stand and later commented favourably on the level of interest and on the standard of English spoken.

Mr Kuhn adds: "Twelve months ago, the only company recruiting at fairs in this way was ICL. Now there are about 50 major companies who are advertising directly on the Continent."

"Hopefully, French companies coming here will be a spur to sharpen up the benefits British firms can offer, and have a knock-on effect on salaries."

With top engineering graduates able to command higher salaries in countries like France, it may be that those students most vital to our economic future will be easily poached. But the majority still face little prospect of benefitting from the arrival of M Aulotte or his successors.

Child care conference

MORE than 100 social workers, lawyers, police officers and teachers will attend a conference at Nottingham polytechnic today to discuss the best way to interview child victims of sexual and physical abuse.

Particular attention will be paid to the use of videos in interviewing young victims, including a video demonstrating different methods of presenting children's court evidence.

"Controversy over the way that child abuse cases are dealt with has been raging over the last few years," Usha Sood, a senior lecturer in law at the polytechnic, says. "There is a great deal of concern that children are not adequately represented by professionals. Our conference will act as a national forum for people working in all spheres of child care. We will be looking at ways in which we can all work together more effectively and knowledgeably."

Academics hit back

PROFESSORS of education have refuted the attack by Sheila Lawlor of the Centre for Policy Studies on teacher education in England and Wales. She suggested they should all be made redundant and graduates wanting to be teachers should be trained on the job.

A statement signed by 69 of them said: "We are attacked for supposedly imposing the same style on all teachers, for all subjects, for all children. We refute this charge with the utmost vigour. Not only do we represent a range of views but we actively encourage our students to see children as individuals."

"Subjects vary, levels vary, and we owe it to our students to show them how to develop different styles of teaching in different contexts and with different age groups."

The professors are clearly hurt by the suggestion that they are out of touch with the needs of the schools. "As teacher trainers, we place great emphasis on the school-university partnership," they say. "It was research and development work in our universities which led to the growth of school-based training and the articulated teacher scheme (in which graduates will be taught on the job in schools) is the logical outcome of these endeavours."

School funding plan

A PRIVATE members bill to extend government help to schools being founded by parents,

is to be introduced into the House of Lords. Many educationalists feel that small schools and those formed to meet special needs from individual groups, Christian or Muslim, for example, should be given financial aid by the government in the same way as Church of England or Roman Catholic schools.

The bill will be sponsored by Baroness Cox, Lord Grimond and Lord Young of Darlington. John MacGregor, the education secretary, recently turned down a request for voluntary aided status from the Islamic school in Brent, founded by Yusuf Islam, the former pop star Cat Stevens.

Better late than never

NEARLY 150 students at Manchester University who passed their final examinations in 1940 are to be formally presented with their degrees later this year. The original ceremony was cancelled at the last minute because of invasion fears after Dunkirk.

One of the graduates will return from Australia and another from Portugal for the ceremony on September 21. The average age of those traced so far from the original 450 is 71.

New Welsh principal

ATLANTIC College, St Donat's Castle in South Glamorgan, is to have a Welshman as its new principal. Colin Jenkins, who was born in Fishguard and graduated at Aberystwyth, will take up his appointment in August. He joined the college as a biology teacher and then became senior scientist, housemaster, director of studies and finally vice-principal.

For the past three years he has been with the International Baccalaureate Organisation, first as director of examinations and finally as deputy director-general.

Educational exercise

VISITORS to a Nottinghamshire village tomorrow and Wednesday may be forgiven for thinking they have travelled back 75 years when they see troops mobilised for the First World War marching down the village street.

Nearly 200 third-year pupils from Daynord comprehensive school, Radcliffe-on-Trent, will be taking part in "The Big Push", the two-day culmination of their humanities history course which involves the whole village and other schools in the area.

The programme includes a recreation of the Battle of the Somme, a recruitment campaign, a conscientious objector's tribunal and trench stew and dumplings.

DAVID TYTLER

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THE SUNDAY TIMES

Continued on page 26

The island at war with itself

Half of the people of Alderney are at loggerheads with the other half over plans to reopen a granite quarry, Brian James writes

Two flocks of those exotic British birds, gannets and millionaires, may soon rise with cries of outrage and flee the Channel Island where they have roosted so long, driven off by the clam of explosions and the grinding of machinery.

The gannets are easily identified in their colony on Alderney's offshore rocks. The millionaires are less easily spotted. The point of the Alderney tax haven is that in its simple lanes conspicuous spending is not so much infra dig as impossible. Yet a great deal of serious money-making has been accomplished by those pottering beneath ancient yachting caps up the one main street. John Arlott, the cricket commentator, retired there, and Ian Botham has a house on the island. Elizabeth Beresford, who created the Wombles, and Sir Bernard Ashley, the head of Laura Ashley, also live there, and the locals would sooner die than point strangers to their homes.

What has ruffled all feathers is a proposal — on which the States of Alderney, the island's governing body, will vote on Wednesday — to reopen a quarry which has been silent since the 1930s. This project will take the topsoil off 25 acres of beauty-spot headland and drop the valuable blue granite that makes up the sheer cliffs into lorries and barges.

Those who will decide are the 12 Members of the States, declaring "Aye" or "Nay" in open court. Yet for every signature on a petition protesting against the plan (now 800, and counting) there is probably another adult among the 2,200 population just as determined that quarrying will proceed, because it will solve the island's current cash shortage.

What Alderney would suffer is a daily percussive of the 300lb of explosive needed to bring down a slab of cliff, plus the rumbling of lorries carrying the granite to vessels sailing on tides day and night, seven days a week. The loss of a beauty spot, of a beach, the disturbance of birds, and the possibility of land and sea pollution from dust are among the feared "extras". What Alderney stands to gain is a royalty, said to be 50p a tonne for 450,000 tonnes of its granite, and an income forecast by developers from this and other quarry earnings and taxes of £330,000. By coincidence, when Alderney did its sums last year it came up short of about £330,000 needed to run the place.

Yet so desperate has been the debate that two States members have gone to Spain to escape the pressure. Another is in hospital, and friends murmur darkly of "appalling stress". If, as many fear, the millionaires sell up and go, it is not the social ostracism of their departure that frightens Alderney. The island's residents pay a maximum of 20 per cent income tax, no matter how rich they are. It is said that 14 or 15



Mass protest on a small scale: two Alderney die-hards take their opposition to the planned reopening of an old quarry to the streets

settlers contribute the bulk of Alderney's £2.4 million budget. At the heart of all this is Jackie Main, a local builder. It was he who bought the grassland, priced the rare stone that lay beneath its surface, then brought in Fairclough, a contracting firm from the mainland. As a result, he says, "I am the most hated man on the island. It is not the proposition they have ganged up against, it's the proposer. They hate the fact I have made a packet. I'm that big-headed bastard who used to carry coal into their houses when I was 13. I am the son of a peon, who is now the patron."

It is not a simple case of a Nornip (Not on my island paradise) uprising, as some say. For if the "settlers" are indeed at the forefront of the protesters, they stand foursquare with island ancient who tell dark tales of tescups shattered by the much smaller quarrying operation of 1930. Nor is it an issue easily defined by "class". Some wealthy residents support the quarry as an alternative to raising money by other means, and range alongside those poorer than them who fear that States jobs will vanish and social services suffer if the money is not raised.

Inter-island rivalries have some bearing on the dispute. No one on Alderney has forgotten that when, in 1940, their island was evacuated, within days boatloads of Guernsey men trooped ashore to loot what had been left. That dark incident is quoted daily, now Alderney knows that its granite cliff is to be used for a Guernsey reclamation project, thus enlarging that island,

as they see it, to enable it to hive off yet more of the tourist trade (Guernsey having declared it will not reopen its own quarry because of the noise and dust).

Mr Main has not always been the most tactful spokesman for his cause. His letter to the *Alderney Journal* lashed out at what he described as the "geriatric settlers" of the heritage group. (Editor Susan Allan: "I used to be in the diplomatic service. I am also a teacher of martial arts. I am not sure which

'I am the most hated man on the island'
Jackie Main

skill will be most useful if this keeps up. People are beside themselves.") Nor did Fairclough's representatives do much better at a public meeting. One of its expert witnesses on the environmental impact had not visited the island. "They thought we were a load of inbred yokels to be bamboozled," said one resident. "Some of our questions came from people who had run multi-million pound businesses."

A consequence of the rejection of the experts is that the debate, lacking facts, leans often towards

fantasy. One opponent, a resident and a pilot, is seeking to enlist Civil Aviation Authority support for his claim that rocks exploded into the air will endanger planes flying over the quarry to land on the airstrip.

One proponent, Colonel Peter Walter, a former paratrooper, said: "Look here, I know a bit about bangs. Someone has done tests. This explosion, at the foot of the cliff, will be no louder than a child slamming a door in the next house. In any case, what's wrong with a community using its one saleable resource to sort out its affairs?"

"So the rich will go? Won't be missed. I'm a farmer. Work to do. Go and see Jackie Main — at least he's doing something for the community." Mr Main agreed that help for Alderney finances rather than his own had been his motivation. "Noise? One bang a day? Concorde makes more bang above here, twice a day. Eyesore? In the eye of the beholder. See here, I'm sitting in a £500,000 house looking down on a gravel pit. I love it. Always something to watch. Wildlife? So we scare a few dickie-birds. They'll settle down somewhere else. Losing a cliff, losing grazing? We've nothing but cliffs, and they'll get their grazing back, just 250ft lower. Polluting the sea? Look, 300 yards away is the island tip; they have been spewing iron, asbestos and sewage into the sea for 50 years."

The States president, advocate Jon Kay-Mouat, frowned at the suggestion that his council had frittered away a recent reserve of £1 million on such frivolities as new vans for

States staff. He said it was more the actions of Guernsey, which dictates 70 per cent of Alderney's spending, that had caused this present financial embarrassment, by reorganising expenditure on such services as hospitals and fire engines. It is not unlikely that on Wednesday he may hold a casting vote on his own plan — if quarry-approval is not forthcoming — to suspend a decision while a proper study is undertaken.

Wendy Woistenhilme, a member of the States finance committee, which first welcomed the quarry notion, said: "Given time, I think a plan which might have saved our finances at little environmental cost could have been negotiated. But now Fairclough would be so hedged in by safeguards for dangers people have imagined that they could never agree."

"In any case, it hardly matters. This island is already disfigured by what has been said. The beauty of Alderney, as a place of peace, has been more damaged than by any quarry." The quarry does not seem the obvious solution to financial shortage. Besides enjoying the benefits of the low tax threshold, Alderney's inhabitants do not pay the community charge, and a £50 rates bill is considered extreme. So it would seem to have other means to pay its way than by carving off bits of itself. "Alderney's full of the rich, yet it's trying to behave like some poor bloody Turk, selling a kidney to feed his kids," said one sculler. "Disgraceful."

Rich, famous and unknown

A cult figure in America, Rosamunde Pilcher, the best-selling British writer, is virtually anonymous to all but her fans

WHEN I took the train up to Dundee to meet her, I asked the writer Rosamunde Pilcher how I might recognise her. "I'm about 5ft 6in," she said, "with short, grey hair." There was an anxious pause on both sides. "Oh dear," she said, "I'd better carry my long-haired dachshund under my arm."

It was odd that we needed the dog. Last year her book, *The Shell Seekers*, topped Tom Wolfe from his number one spot on *The New York Times* best-seller list, and went on to become the best-selling paperback of the decade. And, in the past 12 months, this most English of writers has set a literary record by being the first to have three books simultaneously on *The New York Times* list.

September, her latest book, came out in the United States in April and went straight in at number one. *The Shell Seekers*, the top-selling paperback in America last year, is still on *The New York Times* list, where it was joined last month by a re-issued book of short stories called *The Blue Bedroom*. In Britain, *The Shell Seekers* went to number one on the paperback best-selling lists and became the highest-selling paperback of the decade. September is expected to do the same.

The woman is a publishing sensation, so why has she been largely ignored by the national press?

Part of the reason, I suspect, is that Mrs Pilcher writes the kind of best sellers that can safely be recommended to aunts and daughters. They contain no blood, no backstabbing in high places, multiple orgasms or mayhem. Her concerns are the complexities and pleasures of family life.

The other, and more ludicrous, reason is that, at 65, she is not easily marketable: not quite old enough for the isn't-she-wonderful-at-her-age school of lit crit, and rather too old for the hair-tossing, lip-glossing stable of literary promulgators.

But in May, when Mrs Pilcher went to America, she found to her surprise that she had become a cult figure. "When we turned up at towns to do signings, there were people queuing around the block clutching my books — it was quite amazing."

Remarkably unbothered about her lack of public recognition, Mrs Pilcher says success has been a curious experience. "Not greatly elating, oddly enough, more of a good feeling... a solid feeling inside."



'People queuing, clutching my books — it was amazing'

Although she recently signed over September profits and copyrights to her children, all this has made her a rich woman — even more so now that huge reprints of her 13 other books have been released in new covers. So far she has "splurged" on a ride-on lawnmower, a pony for her grand-daughter and a ghetto blaster for playing Mozart and Elgar in the mornings.

It took her a year of writing seven days a week, to finish the 200,000 word book — a tiring time that made her aware of the dangers of becoming a writing machine.

"With your children and your grandchildren you must grab every good moment you can. It may only be one day and you might go with your grandson to the beach and light a fire, and the light and everything will suddenly be perfect. But if you miss that day, you may not have it again," she says.

JULIA ORANGE
September, by Rosamunde Pilcher, is published on Thursday by New English Library (£12.95).

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(SEE PAGE 9)

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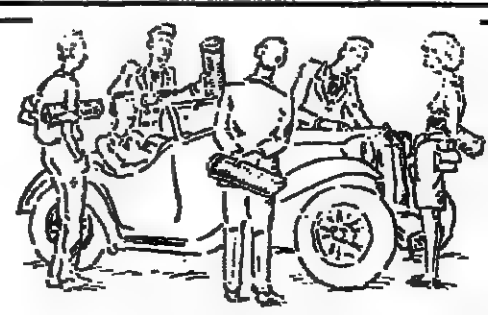
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CRITIC'S CHOICE:
THEATREJeremy Kingston's assessment
of current London shows can
be found overleaf

NEW IN LONDON

EARWIG: Lisa Harrow in RSC-commissioned comedy by experienced TV hand Paula Milne on the mechanics of making a soap. The Pit, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, EC2 (071-638 8891) Underground: Barbican/Moorgate/St Paul's. Previews from Thurs, 7.30pm. Opens July 12, 7pm. Then in repertoire.

FOR COLORED GIRLS WHO HAVE CONSIDERED SUICIDE/WHEN THE RAINBOW IS ENUFF: Siren, new all-women black company, make their debut with a Broadway success, billed as a choropom (poetry/dance/drama). Battersea Arts Centre, Old Town Hall, Lavender Hill, SW11 (071-223 2223) British Rail: Clapham Junction. Opens Wed, 8.30pm. Wed-Sun, 8.30pm. Until July 15.

MOTHER COURAGE: Glenda Jackson in powerful voice as Brecht's wandering money-maker. Transfer of Philip Prowse's praised production from Glasgow Citizens' Theatre. Marmalade, Puddle Dock, EC4 (071-236 5568). Previews tonight, tomorrow, 7.45pm. Opens Wed, 7pm. Then Mon-Fri, 7.45pm. Sat, 8pm. Mat Sat, 4pm.

THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW: Revival of Transylvanian transvestite musical, said to be short of its camp accretions and back to the original jolly nonsense.

Piccadilly: Denham Street, W1 (071-867 1118). Underground: Piccadilly Circus. Previews from Wed, 8pm. Mon-Thurs, 9pm. Fri, Sat, 7pm and 9.15pm. Opens July 16, 8pm.

STOP IN THE NAME OF LOVE: Beethives with wit, the Fabulous Singettes transport us to the weepy world of teenage romance, 1950s and 1960s style. Good old tunes. Comedy, Panton Street, SW1 (071-867 1045). Underground: Piccadilly Circus. Opens Thurs, 8pm. Mon-Thurs, 8pm. Fri and Sat, 8pm and 9pm. Five week run.

OUTSIDE LONDON

GLASGOW: The Complete History of Rock 'n' Roll. Revival by Wildcat Theatre Company of the energetic, politically-angled musical set on the eve of the 1979 Election. Citizens' Theatre, Gorbals (041-429 0022). Opens Thurs, 7.30pm. Mon-Sat, 7.30pm. Until July 21.

LEEDS: You Never Can Tell. Shaw's sharpish romantic comedy, the first play to suggest that even a dentist has a heart. Courtyard, West Yorkshire Playhouse, Quarry Hill Mount (0532-441111). Previews from Thurs, 7.45pm. Opens July 10, 7.45pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.45pm. Mat Sat, 4pm.

OXFORD: Measure for Measure. This year's summer Shakespeare in Oxford's only theatre since the Playhouse closed. John Rataleak directs the Oxford Stage Company. Rose Theatre, Rose Place, St Aldate's (0865 246842). Preview tonight, 7.45pm. Opens tomorrow, 7pm. Then Mon-Sat, 7.45pm. Mat Sat, 3.30pm.

NOTTINGHAM: The Curse of the Werewolf. An English family make the mistake of visiting Walpurgisdorf where a mad doctor is breeding you-know-what. Spoof horror comedy-musical. Playhouse, East Circus Street (0502 416418). Mon-Wed, Fri, Sat, 7.30pm. Thurs, 8pm. Mat Sat, 2.30pm.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON: King Lear. Nicholas Hytner, going serious again after his flirtation with helicopters in Miss Saigon, has adopted some of the changes Shakespeare made for later performances in his own lifetime. With John Wood, Estelle Kohler, and Sally Dexter. Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0793 286223). Previews Mon-Thurs, 7.30pm.

JEREMY KINGSTON

THEATRE

The courage to play a new part

Heather Kirby talks
to actress Glenda
Jackson about her
present role in
Mother Courage

Two young office workers, permed curls held up with colourful hair-slides and faces faultlessly made up, apologise for the liberty but nevertheless boldly thrust forward two pieces of paper, quickly torn from a notebook, and ask for an autograph. We are in the bar of the Mermaid Theatre where Glenda Jackson made her London stage debut in *Alfie*, a quarter of a century ago, probably before these fans were born.

The contrast between them could not be more stark. They are immaculately and modishly dressed, evidently enjoying themselves. The actress, and now Labour Party candidate for Hampstead and Highgate, is determinedly austere. She is wearing black ankle-boots, jeans and a jumper, and her face shows not a trace of makeup. With the easy fluency of someone who assumes the moral high ground and the cadences of an academy-award actress, she talks about the welfare state, the state of the arts, the state of the streets and the lack of decent roles for women.

Here, presumably, we are talking about other women, as Jackson is never short of decent roles. She is quick to acknowledge this. "Yes, I am extremely lucky, but generally actresses are very under-served in the theatre. When they

are at their most womanly, the dearth of really interesting parts becomes even more marked. For men it is much easier. Take our Shakespearean canon. An actor can go from *Hamlet* in comparative youth to *Lear* in comparative old age and there is a part all along the way that matches his development both as a human being and as an actor. There is no equivalent for women at all. It is the same throughout society. We are allowed to make the tea, not the decisions. I left Boots after two years because they wouldn't let me run the company."

The character Jackson is at present playing in *Mother Courage*, Bertolt Brecht's epic war play of 1939, is a mother of three who drags her children and her cart in the wake of military conflicts, haggling and dealing indiscriminately with whichever side she profits from most.

She is a truculent, wolfish, pugnacious woman whose anger and anguish at one point comes out in a silent scream. Jackson, on the other hand, is able to articulate her own anger volubly, expressing her anguish about the plight of old ladies who cannot get social security to buy a new gas stove, the privatisation of the electricity industry with the passion of one who is also caught up in a war.

"For me, it is certainly a crusade. I mean, what we are actually fighting for the next time around is not simply the transference of power, but the actual soul of this country. We are not going to be given many more opportunities. The more times they are returned, the more absolutely dictatorial they will be. If we don't save it now, there won't be much country left to save."

Evidence of the end of civilisation is all around us, she says. Squalor is a growth industry. The arts take a back seat within the present administration. "Actual debates of the state of the arts in this country are very few and far between," she states.

Glenda May Jackson was born in 1937, in Hoylake, Cheshire where she went to the West Kirby grammar school for girls. Her father, who died 10 years ago, was a bricklayer, so her working-class credentials are in order. She has a 21-year-old son at university who wants to be a journalist; her mother lives with one of her sisters and regards her political ambitions as "just another thing I'm doing".

She was selected as a parliamentary candidate from a short list of four, all women, and found the procedure much more taxing than an audition. "At an audition you know what the questions are going to be and you go in with your own little prepared piece, but a selection panel can throw some wobbles."

If she were elected (and she is quick to point out that it would take only a four per cent swing), she would certainly not put the arts at the top of her list of interests. "I would go in as the lowest form of political life on the back benches and my interests would be housing, education and the national health service."

She would give up acting altogether, "because you can't be a part-time actress or a part-time politician". Post-1992 plans are therefore only pencilled in. After *Mother Courage*, she was scheduled to play Martha in Edward Albee's *Whose Afraid of Virginia*



Glenda Jackson: "Actresses are very under-served in the theatre. For men it is much easier"

Wolf, which she performed in Los Angeles recently, but her co-star, John Lithgow, who played George, is now doing a film in South America. "They wanted to put it in later in the year but I'm already committed to other things, so I couldn't. Then they suggested I do it with a different company but that didn't appeal very much. I find it very difficult to re-rehearse with a new group of people, doing something that I have done comparatively recently."

She is undoubtedly intensely professional about acting and if the same standard is not yet evident in her political pronouncements, she is working on it. She admits she has done no knocking on doors yet and when she does meet people in the street, canvassing on behalf of others, they either greet her like the autograph hunters "or behave as if you are carrying the Black Death". Her only political audiences have been at conferences of the party faithful so she has not had to deal with hecklers but she is learning

her Smithian statistics (John not Adam) and brushing up her rhetoric. "Up to now I have tended to speak more extemporaneously than deliver long, drafted speeches. I'm just beginning to learn to write, and am finding it very difficult. That is the biggest difficulty if you are a politician. In the theatre, if you are lucky, you get a genius to write them for you."

● *Mother Courage* opens at the Marmalade Theatre, London EC4, on Wednesday. Tel: 071-236 5568

ROCK

Lunching with the elder statesmen of charity rock

Barney Hoskyns bemoans the dearth of musical imagination
by rock superstars at Saturday's Knebworth concert



Worthy: Phil Collins

When Quincy Jones gathered together his USA For Africa superstars to record "We are the World" five years ago, he pinned a sign outside the studio saying "Check your egos at the door".

At Saturday's Silver Clef Award-Winners Show (in aid of the Nordoff-Robbins Music Therapy School), such a sign would have been superfluous. For gathered at Knebworth on this blustery afternoon were pop's Mr Nice Guys — The Great and the Good of British rock. They checked their egos long ago.

The Silver Clef Award is given for outstanding services to the British music industry. All the winners featured on this much-hyped bill have done more than just make money for Britain. These are the elder statesmen of the industry, the faces seen every time a Bob Geldof comes up with another righteous cause.

And lo! the people did come, from many lands and television stations, to see them rush through quick selections from their great-

est hits: plane-loads of Americans, VW Beetles full of New Europeans. In the VIP pen, the Lig of the Year brought together burnt-out movie stars, nerve-shredded PR assistants, minor aristocrats, luminaries of the Page Three world, and young girls in cowboy boots mobbing radio disc-jockeys. Music business veterans in "Styx World Tour 1981" satin bomber jackets stumbled into portaloos with their powders. Hacks tried to worm their way into the "corporate village" set up by the record companies.

The music itself got off to a rainy start with the po-faced pomp-soup of Tears for Fears. In the grey daylight of lunchtime, their overly clever, wooden, tasteless anthems were lost on the ultimate mainstream audience. More in the Best of British spirit of the day were two great institutions: Status Quo, Cliff Richard

and the Shadows. The jovial, bedevilled old lags who make up Status Quo may still sound, after a quarter of a century, like that doggy old band you overhear on a Thursday night down at the Goat and Compass, but their staying power cannot be denied. Similarly, Cliff — spry and tanned in a lurid, bubblegum-pink suit — may seem faintly absurd warbling the likes of "Bachelor Boy" and "The Young Ones", but he is so darned nice that all criticism is disarmed.

Therein lies the common denominator which linked the Silver Clef winners. They are all so darned nice that the onlooker feels, well, uncharitable thinking anything derogatory about them. Cliff, Phil Collins, Mark Knopfler, Eric Clapton, Paul McCartney: the untouchable worthies.

But the truth is that these men — notably absent were women and blacks, except as

backing singers or session musicians — give some of the most uninteresting performances in rock music today. Whether it is the impeccably dressed-down Phil Collins, mulling "Another Day in Paradise" in his inimitably pinched voice, or Eric Clapton, with his spangle haircut and the day's second pink suit, playing a succession of vaguely bluesy songs that all fell somewhere between J. J. Cale and Robert Cray, the result is the same soporific complacency. When Elton John joined the Clappers and Knoppers "supergroup" and sang "Saturday Night's All Right for Fighting", his tongue must surely have been lodged firmly in his cheek.

Paul McCartney acquitted himself better than most, but the chirpy flow of Beatles' hits quickly palled. Only his recent "We Got Married" stood out as a slight blip

on the passion meter. As for the numbing finale staged by Pink Floyd, it would be hard to cite a better example of tricks, lasers and fireworks being used to cover up a dearth of musical imagination. Fifteen years on from their last Knebworth spectacular, nothing has changed.

Of the eight featured acts, only Robert Plant, his leonine mane lifted by gusts of wind, managed to inject a few moments of charisma into the anodyne proceedings. Newly hip with his *Manic Nirvana* album, he brought on his old Led Zeppelin cohort, Jimmy Page, and played us with a thunderous version of "Rock and Roll".

What makes the Mr Nice Guys so boring is not the fact that they are old and grey. Keith Richards is old and grey and still plays with fire and feel. It is simply that, for them, rock 'n' roll is no longer about the liberating madness of music. It has become merely a social function, a greivously respectable rerun of references to rock's golden past. Worthy cause or not, that is not good enough.

TELEVISION

A touch of simplicity, please

ONE of the many maddening characteristics of television producers is their inability to leave a hit the way it first became a hit. More than 10 years ago, the late Caryl Brahms and Ned Sherrin devised a more-or-less solo show for Timothy West based upon the collected wit and wisdom of Sir Thomas Beecan. It ran triumphantly in the West End and around the country, largely because, though not in the same classical class as Emyln Williams' Dickens, or Gielgud's Shakespeare or MacLiammair's Oscar Wilde solos, it relied upon the same basic technique of having one man alone on stage conjuring up armies of others in the imagination.

Having taken a decade to translate the show to television, Yorkshire's producer, Vernon Lawrence, last night killed it stone dead by importing the whole of the Hallé Orchestra and a studio audience, all of whom raised more problems than they solved.

First of all, since much of the show is set in rehearsal, why was the orchestra in full evening dress throughout? Then again, in the more private confines of Sir Thomas's study, how come 200 people were suddenly sitting around giggling at him? If television is at its best in intimacy, why extend the whole affair to the size of a gala musical spectacular, especially when there is nothing quite as boring as watching people

sitting around (as Sir Thomas put it) scratching at their instruments? For what has always worked best here was the comedy monologue besides being a bit of a pill, Beecan was the Noël Coward of the podium, the man around whom all musical jokes of the period were fashioned and fabricated and re-told because somehow the one-liners about Beethoven being a deaf man writing for the deaf, or Karajan resembling a musical Malcolm Sargent, always sounded better if they had a recognisable speaker.

The Brahms-Sherrin script never really pretended to analyse the deeper filial or marital or financial traumas of Beecan's long and complex life; but it did efficiently anthologize the jokes, and it did allow West the chance to sketch in a man of considerable, if acid, intelligence and charm, forever at the mercy of his own need to raise a quick laugh. Admittedly, some of the aphorisms ("a harpsichord sounds like two skeletons copulating on an iron roof during a hailstorm") sounded not so much like spontaneous podium cracks as the life's work of several dedicated musicologists, but Beethoven's Seventh does indeed sound like a lot of yaks jumping about a bit, and there cannot be a lot of doubt that Beecan was his own best invention and contribution to conducting the comedy of music.

But the Yorkshire tele-version was rather like having "Side by Side by Sondheim" interrupted by 20-minute sequences of Broadway shows performed by a cast of hundreds in their original sets. Thus an intimate close-up of focus by long-shots involving bandstands and dozens of musicians, all of whom would have been far better left to the imagination and the conjuring qualities of West and his sidekick, Terry Wale. One of the lessons television has always found it hardest to learn is that it is often not enough just to have the camera do something. Better by far to let it stand there and record the original for posterity in its original form. Just as Beecan was forever determined never to allow the singers to be heard above the music, this was an occasion when the last thing you wanted to see was any sign of a television producer when all that was required was a photographer.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

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SEE PAGE 8
**I.Q. of 145
and Can't
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FROM 4 JULY - PICCADILLY THEATRE FOR LAUGHS, SEX, THRILLS & CHILLS....

COMPILED BY PETER DEAR AND GILLIAN MAXEY
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the possession of explosives from an alleged IRA bomb factory. He had gone to Britain to arrange a solicitor for his son, Gerard, one of the Guildford four. Gerard's conviction has since been quashed and doubt hangs over the guilt of Conlon senior, whose conviction was obtained on dubious evidence. Guiseppe Conlon was a sick man and his condition deteriorated in prison, helped, it is suggested here, by callous officialdom. *Dear Sarah* is efficient

made and convincingly acted but its dramatic qualities are impossible to separate from its factual base.

Continues after the news

10.00 News at Ten with Sandy Gall and Julia Somerville. Weather 10.30

Thames News and weather

10.35 Dear Sarah continued

11.05 The Struggle for Democracy: Power to the People. Patrick Watson tonight looks at the newly enfranchised countries of Eastern Europe.

11.35 Film: The Day the Earth Moved (1974) starring Jackie Cooper, Stella Stevens and Clawn Little. A modest made-for-television thriller about a man whom no one believes when he predicts an earthquake. But then the

tremors start and so begins the terror. Directed by Robert Michael Lewis

1.00am Sportsworld Extra. Highlights of the Peugeot French Open Golf. Followed by News headlines

2.00 Film: *Loot* (1970), starring Richard Attenborough, Les Tremick and Hywel Bennett. Black comedy, not as outrageous as it once seemed, adapted by Ray Galton and Alan Simpson from the play by Joe Orton about two young men who rob a bank and hide the loot in a coffin. Directed by Silvio Nazzari

4.00 60 Minutes. News and interviews from the award-winning American news magazine

5.00 TTN Early Morning News with Phil Roman. Ends at 6.00

cockney home secretary, Noshor (Noshor Powell) — who believes that home secretaries should be seen and not just heard. Also starring Sandra Dorne with appearances from a host of Comic Strip regulars. Directed by Peter Richardson

11.35 Billy the Fish. Cartoon series based on a character from *Viz* magazine

11.40 The Dazzling Image. The first programme in a series of surprising and different short films by new British directors. Tomographic programme features Graham Young's and Martin Jones's *The Long Way Round*, in which the closed-circuit television system in an office building is put to a novel use; *Hoty Psychic*, by Phil Hendry, a Gothic narrative set in one room with a 60-year time span; Rick Lander's *Deep Red Instant Love*, the story of a lonely man whose life is given meaning by an evangelical supermarket owner preaching salvation through shopping; and *Hotel*, by Marty St James and Anne Wilson, in which proprietor and guest take the viewer on a tour of memory which reveals romance in the lounge and risqué stories in the restaurant

12.45 Sam Serpent River. The Canadian Owen Sizerp River is said to be the "uranium capital". Diane, the first woman uranium miner talks to radiation expert Dr Rosalie Bertelli about the mining process and how the radioactivity crackles its way into every pore

1.20 Tour de France 1980. See 6.30.

Ends at 11.50

Final 3.30
The Hit Man

Sundays
and
Monday
11.00
Struggle for
Life
2.00
Neutron Bomb
11.00
Right Back

5 PM:
Friday 6.00
Country
12.00
Johns
2.00
Neutron Bomb
11.00
Right Back

5.00 *Fellowes* Tate Theatre 5.00 Newydd
6.15 *Big Ben* 6.45 *Parade* 7.00
7.15 *Parade* 7.30 *Country* 7.45 *Leeds* 8.00
8.30 *Newydd* 9.00 *Tour de France* 1980
9.30 *Desmond's* 10.00 *12th Anniversary*
10.30 *Verdugo County* Start 12.00 *Only*
the Faith 12.05PM *The Pilgrims* 12.45 *Stewart*
Pier 1.30 *Tour de France* 1980 1.50 *Dreaded*

RTE 1
1.05 *Shane* 1.45 *Neutron Bomb* 2.00 *News*
2.30 *1980* 3.15 *Land the Grange* 3.50 *The*
4.30 *Country Practice* 5.00 *The Angels*
5.30 *Big Ben* 6.15 *Land the Grange* 6.45
7.00 *Johns* 7.15 *Top* 7.30 *1980* 7.45
8.00 *Country Practice* 8.30 *News* 9.00 *Parade*
9.30 *News* 9.20 *Tonight Special* 9.50
10.00 *Parade* 10.45 *The View from the*
Top 11.00-11.30 *News*

STATIONS
Starts 11.05PM *The Sunday Game* 5.00
Tennis from Wimbledon 6.30 *Home and*
Away 7.00 *ALF* 7.30 *Coronation Street* 8.00
News 8.30 *Football* 9.00 *Country* 9.30
10.00 *Parade* 10.30 *News* followed by *The*
Roadside 10.40 *News* 10.55 *Tour de*
France and *Tennis* 12.00 *Only*




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(Tm11)

Baltic states seek joint negotiations with Moscow

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN IN VILNIUS

LEADERS of the three Baltic republics have issued a statement calling for joint negotiations with Moscow. This follows the Lithuanian parliament's decision on Friday to put a moratorium on its declaration of independence when such negotiations begin.

The latest statement was made in Tallinn, the Estonian capital, by President Vytautas Landsbergis of Lithuania, President Arnold Rüütel of Estonia and representatives of President Anatolijs Gorbunovs of Latvia.

The Baltic Council has also issued an appeal to the Nordic Council currently meeting in Helsinki. The Baltic governments asked the Scandinavian countries to help bring about negotiations with the Soviet Union, aimed at the restoration of *de facto* Baltic independence. Kazimiera Prunskiene, the Lithuanian prime minister, has joined Dr Edgar Savitskas, prime minister of Estonia, and Latvian representatives in Helsinki to consult with the Scandinavian leaders.

The Baltic states have yet to formally issue documents dealing with the constitutional status of the three republics vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. According to the Lithuanian parliamentary press office yesterday, President Gorbunovs had reservations about certain phrases in the documents and had asked for time to reword them.

The constitutional positions of the three republics differ. Latvia and Estonia have declared a transition period to full independence, while Lithuania has issued a declaration of full independence and then offered to suspend it. The Lithuanian government, however, regards itself as being already legally outside the Soviet Union, while the status of Latvia and Estonia is less clear.

Representatives of the large Russian populations in Latvia



Prunskiene: prefers to shape a new Soviet Union

and Estonia are likely to do their best to see that these republics remain in the future Soviet confederation proposed by President Gorbachev, or at least participate in discussions on a new Soviet Union treaty.

But this proposal is anathema to Baltic nationalists. The clause in Friday's Lithuanian declaration, stating that the aims of negotiations with Moscow are to be laid down in advance by representatives of both sides, could give radical nationalists the chance to try to block any negotiations on the Baltic republics remaining in a future confederation.

Baltic participation in drafting a new Soviet constitution is favoured, however, by many moderate Baltic representatives, and in particular by what is left of the Baltic national communist parties. Those who favour Baltic participation include Mrs Prunskiene and Mr Gorbunovs.

They feel that by participating the Baltic countries can shape a new Soviet Union to their advantage; and that by retaining some sort of constitutional link with Russia, the republics will avoid both undue economic disruption and possible ethnic conflict.

The question of participating in a new confederation is also linked indirectly with the Baltic demand for joint negotiations. In the Lithuanian debate on Friday, President Landsbergis had ruled out a demand for joint talks, because this would be "an additional challenge" to Moscow. Yesterday's declaration will certainly be unwelcome to Mr Gorbachev, as it will make it more likely that Latvia and Estonia will follow Lithuania's hard line on independence.

Over the weekend, Moscow resumed oil shipments to the main Lithuanian refinery at Mazeikiai.

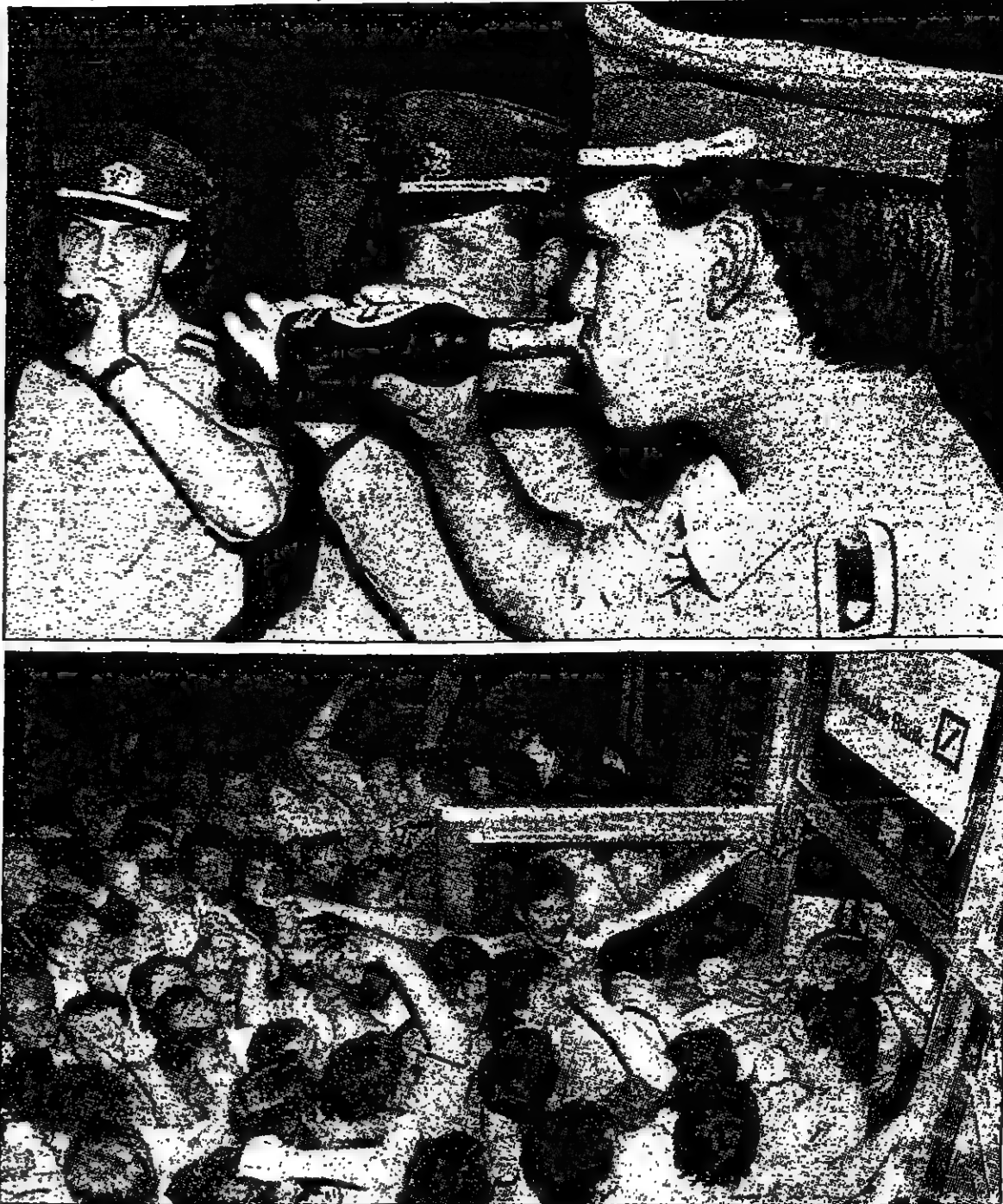
● **ROME:** The Pope prayed yesterday for peace in Lithuania, a largely Roman Catholic state. But he made no direct reference to its declaration of independence nor its subsequent suspension.

In a sermon during mass at the Lithuanian Catholic college here, he said: "God has already bestowed grace on Lithuania through the fact that the voice of this small but noble nation is capable of making itself heard everywhere. We implore (God) to allow Lithuanian Catholics... to live in peace and serenity." (Reuters)

Party swansong, page 10



East meets West: Lothar de Maizière, left, gets to grips with Deutschmarks, while a bank in East Berlin, right, is besieged by citizens changing their obsolete Ostmarks. But the celebrations are tinged with sadness for East German guards, top, who share a final drink after being made redundant by the removal of border controls



Kohl cautions Germans

Continued from page 1
augurs well for the future". The average withdrawal was only 260 marks.

By 9am yesterday long queues had built up outside the former state banks. The first customer on the Alexanderplatz was Wilfried Mühl, a waiter from a nearby cafe, who took up his place at the head of the queue six hours earlier. "I was too excited to go to bed," he said. Post offices were also open throughout the day, and makeshift banks were set up in Volksarmee garrisons and outlying areas. Security vans under police guard brought in extra supplies of Deutschmarks.

For the first time since the erection of the Berlin Wall, five Underground stations linking East and West Berlin were re-opened. Stallholders anxious to exploit the ready cash sold watches and small electrical items to the emerging customers. Many headed straight for the waiting beer tents to break into their new

notes, and by midday the city was in the grip of a small-change crisis.

At the border a tailback of lorries stood waiting to deliver West German goods to the stores which are expecting a storm of customers today. All have re-stocked from the West and many have already been taken over by West German chains. The first Deutschmark millionaires in the country have also re-emerged after 40 years of keeping their money under their mattresses.

Wilhelm Pöge, the director of the West German Commerzbank in Leipzig, said that five accounts of more than a million marks had already been set up by East German businessmen who had managed to evade the constraints of the former regime. They have now regained access to money from stocks and shares held in West Germany.

The East German government called on the population to show "courage and initiative" in the transition to a

market economy. Günter Krause, the chief negotiator of the state treaty with West Germany, which determined the terms of the monetary union, said the country needed more new enterprises. "The new freedom to travel and spend must be accompanied by exploitation of the new economic freedom if our living standards are to rise."

The East German government said it would not be stamped into political union. Matthias Gehrig, the government spokesman, said: "We will not let ourselves be pressured from Bonn. We have 16 million people to represent here."

Herr de Maizière told a news conference that three big hurdles remained before formal union. These were a second state treaty on political issues accompanying the economic pact, state elections to restore a federal system, and completion of talks with the four second world war allies on the strategic status of a united Germany.

Call for united Canada

Continued from page 1
aimed at bringing French-speaking Quebec Province into the national constitution, died on June 23 when two provinces, Newfoundland and Manitoba, failed to meet the deadline for ratifying it. Canada has since been riven by recriminations and gloomy predictions about the possible break up of the country.

The Queen, who arrived in Ottawa on Saturday night after a four-day visit to Alberta, entered into the controversy to a degree few here had anticipated, given the royal tradition of remaining above politics. Scarcely a passage in her 10-minute speech, delivered in both French and English, was without a reference to the Meech Lake collapse, although she did not mention the accord directly.

Speaking with obvious feeling, the Queen said that no force except the force of will could restore unity. "My fondest wish is that Canadians come together and remain together rather than dwell on

the differences which may divide them," she said.

"When Canada has faced political stresses or strains, or the threat of internal divisions, I have followed events with anxiety and deep concern, and with prayers and hopes that those problems can be resolved," she said.

"I would be happy indeed to think that my presence during this period of uncertainty might be seen as a reminder of times past, and encouragement to look towards a secure and happy future."

Canada's constant search for fairness and its receptiveness to honourable accommodation of differences had enabled both its founding cultures to flourish. "Those values are needed now more than ever."

The Queen, wearing a green print dress and a white hat with a green flower, said, however, that national unity and the will of Canadians to live together would be "tested" in the months ahead. Nevertheless, she could not

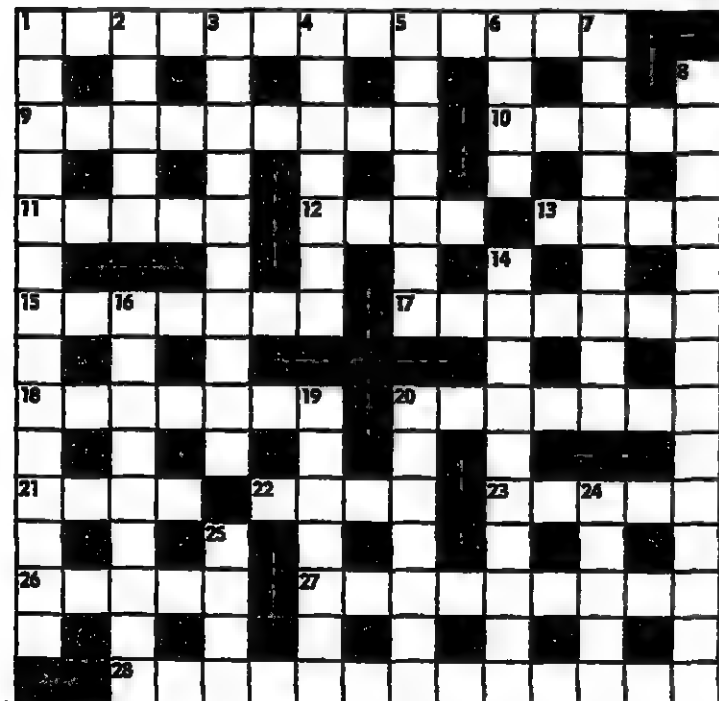
believe that Canadians would not be able, after a period of calm reflection, to find a way through their difficulties. She said that Canada, among the most blessed of countries, had a future worth working for. After her speech, the Queen had a brief walkabout and accepted several bouquets offered to her.

She then made a circuit of Parliament Hill got into an open limousine before leaving to have lunch at the residence of Brian Mulroney, the Canadian prime minister.

Her stops in Calgary and in smaller places, such as Red Deer in northern Alberta, were marked by warmth and friendliness, in keeping with the deep affection in which the royal family is held by most English-speaking Canadians.

In Quebec, in contrast to English Canada, the prevailing attitude towards her is somewhat cool. The mayor of Hull, Quebec, Michel Lévesque, planned to boycott a brief visit the Queen was scheduled to make yesterday.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,335



- ACROSS**
- 1 Creatures like the hyena, the object of our ridicule? (8-5)
 - 9 At one's disposal, island retreat in a valley (9)
 - 10 Fellow soldier carrying regiment's mascot? (5)
 - 11 Novel written by scholar in an ancient kingdom (5)
 - 12 Daughter banished from landowner's retreat (4)
 - 13 Spoken passage describing Man? (4)
 - 15 A crazy person can't use parts of it (7)
 - 17 Appearance not acceptable in a sentinel (4-3)
 - 18 "Ere Child the kite swoops down a sheer" (Kipling) (7)
 - 20 Crazy to incorporate ten lights on a wooden strip (7)
 - 21 Soldiers turned back when entering popular club (4)
 - 22 Forward air force unit (4)
 - 23 Writer encloses a florin for the sheriff's men (5)
 - 26 Ahead of time, but almost missing the beginning (5)
 - 27 Waylaying of morning transport by Kentish rebel (9)
 - 28 Segments of a number of old coins? (6,2,5)
- DOWN**
- 1 Illicit union secretary, possibly, in the forces? (7,7)
 - 2 Sounds like our kingdom's edict (5)
 - 3 In port a friend of Mowgli causes a commotion (10)
 - 4 Climbing mountain, University student notes hazy patches of light (7)
 - 5 Constable's endless period in US Intelligence? The opposite (7)
 - 6 Formerly the first word in children's fiction (4)
 - 7 A potential hazard for trippers, by the way (9)
 - 8 Several men in group accepted its rise as entertainment (14)
 - 14 It is used and also finished in the bathroom (10)
 - 16 Engine assembled in port or pub (5-4)
 - 19 Face made by rising accountant surrounded by dirt? (7)
 - 20 Six-footer has an expression of contempt for the bogymen (7)
 - 24 Rail apprentice blew the whistle outside (5)
 - 25 Instrument some find really reliable (4)

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,334 will appear next Saturday

Concise Crossword, page 13

WEATHER

A cool and cloudy day with some brighter spells. Showers breaking out almost anywhere, heaviest over Scotland. Northern Ireland and northern England will perhaps have the odd thundery outbreak. Southern Britain will see only scattered showers with many places staying dry. Temperatures cooler than normal with fairly breezy winds in some places. Outlook: Rain and showers, cool.

ABROAD

MONDAY: 1=thunder; 2=dew; 3= fog; 4=sun; 5=clear; 6=rain; 7=cloud; 8=rain; 9=cloud; 10=rain; 11=cloud; 12=rain; 13=cloud; 14=rain; 15=cloud; 16=rain; 17=cloud; 18=rain; 19=cloud; 20=rain; 21=cloud; 22=rain; 23=cloud; 24=rain; 25=cloud; 26=rain; 27=cloud; 28=rain; 29=cloud; 30=rain; 31=cloud; 32=rain; 33=cloud; 34=rain; 35=cloud; 36=rain; 37=cloud; 38=rain; 39=cloud; 40=rain; 41=cloud; 42=rain; 43=cloud; 44=rain; 45=cloud; 46=rain; 47=cloud; 48=rain; 49=cloud; 50=rain; 51=cloud; 52=rain; 53=cloud; 54=rain; 55=cloud; 56=rain; 57=cloud; 58=rain; 59=cloud; 60=rain; 61=cloud; 62=rain; 63=cloud; 64=rain; 65=cloud; 66=rain; 67=cloud; 68=rain; 69=cloud; 70=rain; 71=cloud; 72=rain; 73=cloud; 74=rain; 75=cloud; 76=rain; 77=cloud; 78=rain; 79=cloud; 80=rain; 81=cloud; 82=rain; 83=cloud; 84=rain; 85=cloud; 86=rain; 87=cloud; 88=rain; 89=cloud; 90=rain; 91=cloud; 92=rain; 93=cloud; 94=rain; 95=cloud; 96=rain; 97=cloud; 98=rain; 99=cloud; 100=rain; 101=cloud; 102=rain; 103=cloud; 104=rain; 105=cloud; 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BUSINESS

مكازم الأعمال

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

MONDAY JULY 2 1990

Bundesbank wary as East Germans prepare to spend

From WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU in EAST BERLIN

GERMANS are today bracing themselves for a spending spree unrivalled in the history of Eastern Europe, one day after the end of the ostmark and introduction of the deutschmark as East Germany's currency.

International financial markets will be monitoring consumer behaviour during the first days and weeks after monetary union, since heavy spending on goods, especially cars and consumer durables, could add to existing inflationary pressures and may lead to a rise in German interest rates.

Concern in financial markets has pushed up West German interest rates to 9 per cent, their highest ever in real terms. The Bundesbank, which welcomes the high interest rates as a counter-inflationary measure, believes markets

have discounted the worst fears. Karl Otto Pöhl, the president of the Bundesbank, said on East German radio: "The currency conversion has so far worked without hitches from a technical point of view. But we have to ensure that the mark remains stable, which should also be in the interests of East Germany. I am aware that after such a long period there is certainly a temptation to spend the money. But my advice is to be careful."

Last week Herr Pöhl expressed concern that monetary union might lead to an overheating of the West German economy.

The Bundesbank will keep liquidity tight in the immediate future, Herr Pöhl stated in today's edition of *Die Welt* newspaper.

From a monetary point of view, the conditions were favourable for monetary union, Herr Pöhl wrote. A 10 per cent increase in the money supply

would be balanced by a 10 per cent rise in gross national product. "But the Bundesbank will continue to ensure liquidity remains tight. The mark is one of the most stable currencies in the world. It should stay that way."

He gave warning that East Germany's command economy should be transformed into a market economy quickly. "The notion that one can make the transition painlessly by dragging out the introduction of a market economy is unrealistic. It is equally unrealistic to assume one can erect an economic nature reserve in East Germany through protectionist measures."

Walter Seipp, chairman of the management board at Commerzbank, said East Germany's economy would be successfully transformed into a market economy within two to three years. East Germany will have made great strides in moving

closer to West Germany's standard of living in that time, he said.

The merger of the two economies would lead to an economic miracle of sorts, Herr Seipp said, noting that it would boost West Germany's gross national product by 0.5-1 per cent. Fears linked to monetary union were exaggerated and fundamentally unfounded, Herr Seipp said.

He said the West German stock market could recover from its uncertain phase in the next months, with a flood of new investment possibly boosting prices by 10 to 20 per cent by the autumn.

Dr Wolfgang Röll, chief executive of Dresdner Bank, said: "This feels like the founding years of the Federal Republic." Like most West German bankers he is optimistic about the future. Dresdner Bank has also published an opinion poll

taken among East Germans, according to which two-thirds of those who rent accommodation - about 82 per cent of the population - are planning to buy their homes. As their personal objectives, East Germans said they wanted to earn more money (57 per cent), own a telephone (22 per cent), buy a car (17 per cent) and go on a foreign holiday (17 per cent).

Dr Röll advised East Germans to buy fixed-interest securities. "Chances are greater for interest rates to decline than to rise," he said. He also advised East Germans not to buy shares at present because they do not yet have sufficient knowledge about stock markets. In East Germany, most of the planned privatizations of its industry will not allow public participation. Many companies will be sold direct to foreign bidders.

Ratners ready to bid \$400m for US chain

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

GERALD Ratner, chairman of Ratners, Britain's biggest group of jewellers, is today expected to announce a \$400 million bid for Kay Jewelers, America's second largest jewellery group.

The deal, expected to be accompanied by a rights issue for about \$120 million, will double the number of Ratners stores in America to 1,000. Ratners' gearing at the April year-end was 34 per cent, and although the financing is expected to include a mixture of debt and equity, analysts do not expect Ratners' gearing to rise substantially.

Gary O'Brien, the finance director, is said to have a conservative approach to gearing and is believed to be unhappy about letting it rise much above present levels in today's economic climate.

The group raised \$150 million in September through preference share issues in Britain and America and some of this money is available. The balance of the funding could be raised through another preference share issue in the US as it is an American deal. Analysts say the group may consider a full listing for its shares in America; at present, about 3 per cent is held there.

Kay shares closed down 50 cents on Friday at \$10.87½.

valuing the group at \$136 million. It had \$161 million of debt in June, according to Standard & Poor's credit rating guide.

Ratners is believed to have irrevocable acceptances for about 40 per cent of Kay shares - the amount held by Kay's board. The directors have been in Britain over the weekend putting the final touches to the deal.

Kay, which has been struggling for some time, first indicated it would consider a buyout in February when it retained First Boston as its banker to look into ways of reducing debt.

The jeweller has 494 stores in 30 states, trading under four names. The group sells moderately priced jewellery, mostly through outlets in suburban and regional shopping malls. There are 344 Kay Jewelers, 82 JB Robinson stores, 48 Marcus & Co stores and 20 Black, Starr & Frost, which is the high quality chain in the group.

When Mr Ratner made his \$150 million preference share issue in September, he said he would wait for someone in the US to "get into trouble before we do another major deal".

Kay told shareholders it had been hit by competitors' discounting when earnings per share fell heavily last year. It increased its first quarter loss

this year and passed the quarterly dividend.

Ratners has a reputation for issuing more paper than the City would like and its share price was hit by talk of a 160p bid for Dixons, the electrical retailer, in February. Large rights issues have been discounted between 17.5 and 25 per cent. On the basis of a 17.5 per cent discount, Ratners' rights issue price would be about 226p, allowing the group to raise \$120 million on a one-for-four basis.

Ratners' American profits rose from \$25.8 million to \$38.4 million in the year to February, which analysts consider makes it the most profitable jewellery chain in the US. Ratners has 3 per cent of the American jewellery market and 31 per cent of the British market.

Mr Ratner has ambitions to boost his market share to 50 per cent in Britain and to 10 per cent in the US, which would mean 1,500 stores. He has 500 American stores and the Kay deal will take him to 1,000, giving him about 6 per cent of the American market.

Most of the Kay shops are expected to be integrated into the group by Christmas. Analysts expect pre-tax profits for the present year, before the benefits of Kay, of £140 million, up from £121.5 million last year.

Stakis pursues the business traveller

PAUL HACKETT



Holding court: Andros Stakis, managing director, today officially launches a £50 million hotel chain catering for the business traveller

Berisford 'to write off £165m' in US

By ANGELA MACKAY

BERISFORD International is expected this week to confirm the market's worst fears over its disastrous involvement in New York property, revealing write-offs of about £165 million and omitting its final dividend.

Previously Berisford paid a 1.8p dividend when it had a £17.7 million loss attributable to shareholders.

The company is being forced to provide for extraordinary losses of about £165 million on its New York property portfolio after falling property prices and a disastrous rental market sharply eroded the value of the portfolio of 13 properties.

Pre-tax profits are expected to be about £21 million (£36.4 million). Most of the extraordinary losses will apply to the Manhattan and New York State property, but a couple of million pounds will apply to other items.

Berisford's chairman, John Seider, who took control after Ephraim Margulies resigned

Country Court chain opened

By MATTHEW BOND

THE Stakis hotels group, based in Glasgow, today launches its bid for a bigger share of the expanding business travel market.

After an initial outlay of £50 million, the group officially unveils its Country Court Hotels chain when a 140-bedroom hotel near Leicester opens for business. Two other hotels at Bromsgrove and Newport, Gwent, are already open. The three mark the beginning of a chain that Andros Stakis, the managing director, hopes should number 20 in Britain, with more in Europe.

Two hotels are being built at Northampton and Maidstone, while two more, one near the Dartford Tunnel and one at Warwick, could begin development this year. The target

market for the hotels is the business traveller. From £50 a night, Mr Stakis says the guests will have larger than normal bedrooms equipped with desks that can be properly worked at.

"People want more space. They want large desks where they can plug in their computers and fax machines," he said.

Anyone without their own portable office technology will be able to use the secretarial services provided by the hotel's business centre. There will also be a full range of leisure facilities.

Mr Stakis says the company will be flexible about the rate at which it builds the hotels. "It is a very ambitious programme, but if we feel the economic climate looks wrong we will cut back. But for now we're very bullish."

Oil lease battle looms

From PHILIP ROBINSON in LOS ANGELES

THE American government will this week try to head off a possible \$200 million legal action from oil groups, including BP, after exploration leases in Florida were cancelled.

The ban was part of a cutback in offshore exploration throughout America, announced last week by President Bush under pressure from environmentalists.

The American Petroleum Institute, which represents more than 200 oil companies, says the ban affects 9 billion-10 billion barrels of oil and

will increase America's dependence on imports, now about 50 per cent. American oil groups are threatening to sue the government for compensation on Florida licences, bought for \$108 million, on which they have invested \$200 million.

The Department of Interior said: "Obviously we don't want to get into court. All they will look at is whether there has been a clear breach of contract and the oil firms would argue strongly there has. We are talking about sharing the

compensation cost with the state of Florida, whose coastline now runs no risk of environmental damage from offshore exploration."

BP owns a share in six Florida leases bought in 1984. The net cost to BP has been about \$5 million. But military activity in the Florida area has prevented any of the acreages from being developed.

A spokesman for BP said: "We are not talking about going into the courts at the moment. But the ball is in the government's court."

Cost of luring authors worries publishers

Wooing a paperback writer

By MELINDA WITTSTOCK

THE DIZZYING multimillion-dollar advances commanded by best-selling paperback authors, even before plots and characters are a glimmer in the eye, has publishers, already suffering slow worldwide sales, worried.

Dell Publishing's move after a fierce bidding war last week to advance Ken Follett, the British thriller writer, \$12.3 million for two books he has not written or outlined came just as Jeffrey Archer refused a \$20 million offer from an American publisher for his next novel.

Both amounts stunned publishers, who fear ever-rising advances can do nothing but harm an industry often paying out more in advance than it is recouping in sales.

Barry Winkelman, managing director of William Collins's general books division, said: "It is a disturbing trend. Authors who have become brand names are gold-dust and publishers have no choice but to bid for sure-fire success. But it is going to get increasingly difficult to make profits."

"The problem is that retail chains like WH Smith are cutting back on everything but the big names - and we're not



Archer: no to \$20m offer

talking quality, just salability. With the sure-sellers costing far more to publish, publishers are less free to invest in the things that make publishing fun - risky subjects and unknown authors."

Jack Romanos, president of Pocket Books, said the Follett auction, in which Pocket's parent Simon & Schuster dropped out before the bidding reached \$10 million, was "one of the worst things that could have happened."

He said: "At the time when advances should be coming back to sane levels, the fact

that someone would stretch this far is troubling."

Peter Carson, editor-in-chief of Penguin UK, said: "Publishing is already a precarious risk. To make it still riskier has obvious financial consequences."

Now that it is increasingly common for best-selling authors to offer a package of books to the highest bidder, publishers have no choice but to submit to the vagaries of the auction if they want to retain market share.

This week the battle begins between Putnam, Putnam Berkley, Harper & Row, Simon & Schuster and William Morrow & Co for Mr Archer's next three books.

The author, who said he could not accept the \$20 million offer because he was contractually bound to give Simon & Schuster, his current publisher, the chance to bid on first reading of the next novel, said last week's offer could prompt an equally large one this week.

"But I'm not motivated by money. I sold my last five books to Hodder & Stoughton for just £1 each," said Mr Archer, who can, however, rest assured his royalties won't be a penny less than he could expect in an advance.

Dunsdale enquiry stepped up

REGULATORS are accelerating their investigations into a dealing network allegedly featuring Dunsdale Securities, the financial services group that collapsed last month owing £17 million.

The statutory bodies, including the Department of Trade and Industry, the Stock Exchange and the Investment Managers Regulatory Organisation, are trying to pin down a share-trading network specialising in "front-running". They suspect the ring has existed in the City for five years and may have used Dunsdale as a vehicle.

Two people are being investigated in connection with the alleged affair.

On Friday, Dunsdale's 200 creditors were told by the joint liquidators that about £360,000 had been located in various forms, including a Porsche, a Mercedes and oil paintings. There was no sign in the accounts, however, of the £17 million of client funds that Dunsdale had supposedly invested in gilts.

Robert Miller, the sole director of Dunsdale, has been charged with obtaining money dishonestly and has been remanded in custody.

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CHANGE ON WEEK
US dollar 1.7450 (+0.0145)
W German mark 2.9046 (+0.0051)
Exchange index 91.4 (+0.2)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1899.9 (-13.1)
FT-SE 100 2374.6 (-3.9)
New York Dow Jones 2880.69 (+23.51)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge 31940.24 (+245.67)

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.325	2.155
Canada \$	21.30	20.00
Denmark Kr	62.85	58.65
France Fr	211	200
Germany DM	11.65	10.85
Italy Lit	7.14	6.74
Japan Yen	10.17	9.57
Netherlands Gld	3.025	2.845
Portugal Esc	200	190
Spain Ptas	165.5	155.5
Switzerland FF	2.58	2.40
UK £	4.83	4.63
USA \$	1.925	1.725
Yugoslavia Dnr	24.25	18.25

Rates for small denomination bank only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 126.2 (May)

Hollywood fight looms as Warner sues Pathé

From PHILIP ROBINSON in LOS ANGELES

A BITTER legal battle is expected to break out in Hollywood this week after a \$100 million writ was filed on Friday by Time Warner, the entertainment company, against Pathé Communications Corporation, alleging three breaches of contract, fraud and negligence.

The suit threatens the \$1.3 billion merger agreement between Pathé and MGM/United Artists for which Warner had been expected to provide half the money.

In papers lodged with the Los Angeles Superior Court, Time Warner alleges that Pathé violated an agreement under which Warner was to provide \$650 million for the MGM/UA deal, broke a contract on distribution of films and on video rights, committed fraud by double selling video rights of certain films to both Warner and MGM, and is guilty of negligence and misrepresentation on the sale of the video rights.

The writ alleges that Giancarlo Parretti, the Italian financier who is Pathé's co-president, misled Terry Semel, Warner Brothers' president, into believing that a group of Pathé films was available for distribution when they had, in fact, already been committed to MGM/UA.

The documents allege that on one part of the agreement, Warner's name has been removed and MGM's name inserted.

A spokesman for Pathé said that the company was not expected to respond until later today.

He said Pathé believed the two companies were continuing talks about the loan.

As part of the conditions for

Time Warner advancing \$650 million, an agreement on April 9 required Pathé to put forward \$600 million for the MGM/UA acquisition, none of which was debt. It would also have to raise a further \$200 million as working capital for film projects.

According to those close to the case, Pathé had raised money for new films and had raised only \$370 million in funding, all of it from sources connected with Signor Parretti, and all of it borrowed.

Warner accuses Pathé of starting a public relations campaign falsely blaming Time Warner for the failure of its first bid for MGM/UA, and trying to mask Pathé's inability and refusal to live up to its agreements.

The legal action comes after a week of unrest between the two companies. Failure to agree terms of a loan ten days ago cost Pathé the \$1.2 billion bid for MGM.

Pathé lapsed that bid after its June 23 deadline, raised the offer to \$1.5 billion, and called the new deal a merger and gained four more months in which to find the money.

Warner alleges that the new merger is a smokescreen to obscure Pathé's inability or unwillingness to honour its agreement with Time Warner.

Warner's loan was to have been secured on the United Artists film library, which includes *Rain Man* and rights to the Rocky, Bond and Pink Panther movies.

Newa of Warner's legal action emerged after the markets had closed on Friday.

MGM shares had already fallen 62.5 cents to \$17.25, reflecting Wall Street's doubts over the deal.

Crosslee to expand despite UK decline

By DEREK HARRIS
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

CROSSLIE, the tumble dryer maker, is considering acquisitions and possibly a flotation, despite a decline in the home market for domestic electrical appliances.

David Ross, who, with fellow joint managing director Derek Clee led a £4 million management buyout from Philips of the Nottingham-based company in 1986, attributed Crosslee's success partly to niche marketing but mainly to export-led expansion.

Tumble dryer sales in Britain were down about 20 per cent last year because of good weather and a downturn in high street spending, Mr Ross said. He expects a further, but less marked, decline this year. The British market, however, represents little more than 25 per cent of turnover.

White Knight, the company's brand, holds only 5 per cent of the British market but Crosslee also makes own-label dryers for other companies in the British and some foreign markets.

Turnover in the first year was £13 million and this rose to just less than £30 million in the last full year.

Crosslee's markets abroad include Australia, Taiwan, New Zealand and South America.

Despite problems in the British market last year, there was a small turnover increase



Growing markets: David Ross, left, and Derek Clee

on the previous year, Mr Ross said. Exports are expected to continue growing this year.

With research and development spending at about 6 per cent of sales, Crosslee is adding to its products. The latest is a dryer which uses gas to produce hot drying air and a condenser dryer which traps moisture in the machine to be removed later.

The company, which won a

Queen's award for export this year, sees Europe as a key market and is moving into east European markets.

Crosslee has acquired a condenser boiler and fire manufacturer and is looking for more acquisitions.

Of a possible flotation, Mr Ross said: "We have been looking at the pros and cons for some time and have made no decisions yet."

Airlines 'to ring up profits'

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

AIRLINES offering in-flight public telephone services on European routes are expected to win more passengers and make higher profits after the creation of the single market in 1992, the European Commission has been told.

The EC's Telecommunications Information Industries

and Innovation Directorate General, which is studying the technical, regulatory and market prospects for in-flight phone services, was advised that telephone services would be a key differentiating factor for European airlines.

Mr Paul Knott, a consultant with the PA Consulting Group

of London, which has done the report, said the single market is expected to increase the number of passengers and hours spent between destinations. He said 40 per cent of European business travellers questioned indicated they would use on-board phone services.

Why foreign investors were right to jump on ERM bandwagon

Who has got it wrong? Many investors, particularly foreign ones, have happily jumped into the gilt market in the past six weeks as the government has fostered the impression that it intends to put sterling into the exchange-rate mechanism before the end of the year.

Other, notably domestic, investors have, however, been deeply mistrustful of the rally because of the continuing worrying inflation and current account trends. Who will prove right will probably depend on the timeframe; but in the short term at least the former group is likely to retain the upper hand.

The timing of the official surge of enthusiasm for ERM entry was sudden and unpredictable, but the fact of it, and its impact on sterling and the gilt market, were not. The general perception is that ERM entry presents the prospect of a credible monetary policy framework and an end to sterling's long-term depreciation.

With the benefit of hindsight, the timing of the government-inspired ERM speculation was superb. The resultant boost to sterling nearly delivered a *de facto* tightening of monetary policy just when the worsening prospects for inflation threatened to push sterling through its all-time low against the mark.

The underlying deterioration in the inflation outlook, exemplified by the May retail prices showing a pickup in the government's own "core" inflation rate, excluding mortgage and poll tax payments, to 7 per cent, is

one reason for the scepticism of domestic investors towards the gilt rally. It raises questions over the long-term sustainability of sterling at a central parity of DM2.90-plus and suggests that post-ERM entry interest rate cuts could well turn out to be temporary.

A related argument is that real yield comparisons with other European markets show that gilts are overvalued. Using the headline RPI measure of inflation, at 9.7 per cent, ten-year gilts offer a miserable "real" yield of 2 per cent, less than a third of that generally on offer in the ERM bond markets. Although on the government's core measure, the "real" yield is a much more substantial 4.7 per cent, this still looks uncompetitive.

In principle, of course, expected inflation rates should be used to derive real yields. Consensus estimates of inflation in Britain next year are 5.4-6 per cent, putting the prospective real yield on gilts on a par with, say, that on French OATs. But recent years have been littered with over-optimistic forecasts for British inflation, so investors are rightly wary of such calculations.

In any case, fiddling around with different measures of inflation or with short-term inflation forecasts obscures the fundamental issue that long-term investors in gilts have to address. Long-term inflation prospects will turn on the government's willingness to sustain sterling's initial ERM parity or, to put it more bluntly, on the sincerity of its anti-inflation commitment.

In this context it is surprising that Margaret Thatcher's remark at last week's EC

summit in Dublin — within the ERM it is possible "to have one of those weekend sessions when you alter the valuation of the currency" — prompted so little concern. Perhaps the market believes that once in the ERM, the government would be under immense peer pressure to resist realignments, or more simply, that Mrs Thatcher is unlikely to be a force beyond the end of 1991.

Nevertheless, the biggest problem for gilts, given the extent to which an "ERM premium" has been built into prices, is that the government has little more to add to the ERM "story". It can hardly be more specific about the timing and terms of entry than it has been.

However, the ERM story is only likely to become a negative if Mrs Thatcher does or says something to undermine it. This would be a self-inflicted wound of potentially catastrophic proportions.

The likelihood is that the gilt market will make further, albeit less rapid, progress over the next few months. The growing imminence of ERM entry will draw in domestic investors who have been embarrassingly underweight in gilts, more "first-time" foreign buyers as well as some of those foreign investors who sold earlier in the year.

At some point, possibly before ERM entry, the market may reach levels so blatantly overvalued as to leave it vulnerable to a significant setback. In the meantime, expect ten-year gilts to breach the 11 per cent yield level.

Mark Cliffe
Nomura Research
Insights Europe

ADVERTISEMENT

ACCEPTANCE FORMS MUST BE SENT TO THE CHIEF REGISTRAR, BANK OF ENGLAND (CONVERSIONS), NEW CHARGE, LONDON, EC4M 8AA TO ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN 12.30 P.M. ON MONDAY, 23RD JULY 1990; OR LOGGED AT THE CENTRAL GILTS OFFICE, BANK OF ENGLAND, 1 BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, EC2R 8EU NOT LATER THAN 12.30 P.M. ON MONDAY, 23RD JULY 1990; OR LOGGED AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OR AGENCIES OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOT LATER THAN 3.30 P.M. ON FRIDAY, 20TH JULY 1990.

OFFER OF CONVERSION TO HOLDERS OF 8 1/2 per cent TREASURY LOAN, 2000 TO CONVERT INTO 9 per cent CONVERSION STOCK, 2000

Application will be made to the Council of The International Stock Exchange for 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 issued as a result of this conversion to be admitted to the Official List on Wednesday, 25th July 1990.

1. THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to invite holders of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 to convert all or part of their holdings into 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 as on 28th July 1990 will receive the interest payment due on 28th July 1990. Interest in the rate of £0.8125 per £100 nominal of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 will be paid on 3rd September 1990 in respect of Stock issued as a result of the conversion.

2. Holders who do not wish to convert any part of their holding should do nothing.

3. Registered holders of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 at the close of business on 25th June 1990 who exercise the option to convert as on 28th July 1990 will receive the interest payment due on 28th July 1990. Interest in the rate of £0.8125 per £100 nominal of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 will be paid on 3rd September 1990 in respect of Stock issued as a result of the conversion.

4. Conversion will be into registered stock of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 which, subject to the provisions contained in this notice, will rank equally in all respects with Stock already issued and will be subject to the provisions of the prospectus for 9 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1980 dated 6th March 1973 (which contained the terms of issue of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000). Holdings of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 in respect of which the conversion option is exercised will be surrendered free from all claims, charges and encumbrances and with all the rights now or hereafter attaching to them except the right to receive the interest payment due on 28th July 1990.

5. Copies of this notice and acceptance forms for completion are being sent by post to registered holders of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000. In the case of joint accounts, the first of the names on the list of the holders whose registered address is in the United Kingdom (or, if none has such an address, to the first-named holder). Holders who wish to convert all or part of their holdings should complete the acceptance form. Stock resulting from this conversion may be added to existing holdings of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000.

6. In the case of registered stockholders who are not members of the Central Gilt Office (CGO) Service, completed acceptance forms with stock certificates must be sent to the Chief Registrar, Bank of England (Conversions), New Charge, London, EC4M 8AA to arrive not later than 12.30 P.M. ON MONDAY, 23RD JULY 1990; or lodged at the Central Gilt Office, Bank of England, 1 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, EC2R 8EU not later than 12.30 P.M. ON MONDAY, 23RD JULY 1990; or lodged at any of the Branches or Agencies of the Bank of England not later than 3.30 P.M. ON FRIDAY, 20TH JULY 1990. The Bank of England will acknowledge receipt of acceptance forms.

7. In the case of stockholders who are members of the CGO Service, completed acceptance forms must be lodged at the Central Gilt Office, Bank of England, 1 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, EC2R 8EU not later than 12.30 P.M. ON MONDAY, 23RD JULY 1990.

8. In the case of holders whose holdings are in the form of bonds to bearer, acceptance forms may be obtained at the Central Gilt Office, Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8AH. Completed acceptance forms, with the bonds to bearer (together with outstanding coupons), and registration forms must be lodged at the Securities Office not later than 12.00 NOON ON MONDAY, 23RD JULY 1990. The terms of issue of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 do not provide for holdings in the form of bonds to bearer.

9. If a holder wishes to convert but cannot obtain an essential signature or document by 23rd July 1990, the acceptance form, completed so far as possible, should be lodged in accordance with paragraphs 6, 7 or 8 above, accompanied by a letter from a bank, solicitor or other professional adviser giving the reason for the acceptance being incomplete and undertaking to put it in order as soon as possible. It may then be possible to give effect to the acceptance. If there is insufficient time for the acceptance form to be lodged before the close of the offer, the holder may notify acceptance by facsimile (fax numbers 071 601 3555 or 071 601 5432) quoting brief particulars to identify the account and specifying the amount of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 to be converted; this should be followed without delay by a completed acceptance form and the certificate.

10. Arrangements for conversion

Up to and including 27th July 1990 holdings in respect of which the conversion option has been exercised will be described as 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 "Assented"; and from 28th July 1990 until 1st August 1990 new holdings of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 issued on conversion will be described on the register as 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 "S". Certificates for the new holdings of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 will be issued as soon as possible after 30th July 1990.

11. Up to and including 25th July 1990, CGO account balances in respect of which the conversion option has been exercised will be described as 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 "Assented"; and from 26th July 1990 until 30th July 1990 balances in respect of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 issued on conversion will be described as 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 "S".

12. Transfers of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 for which stock transfers are lodged for registration up to 12.30 p.m. on 23rd July 1990 will be lodged for registration in that form up to 25th July 1990. After that date, on the lodging of such transfers for registration the transferees will be registered as holders of the appropriate amounts of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 "S". Transfers of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 "Assented" lodged for registration or as a result of the conversion should be accompanied by the Bank of England's acknowledgement of the receipt of the acceptance form or, if the acknowledgement has been lodged with an earlier transfer of the Loan, by the receipt issued for that transfer.

14. The interest due on 3rd September 1990 will be paid separately on holdings of the existing 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 and on holdings of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 "S" registered at the close of business on 1st August 1990. After that date, the "S" stock will be distinguished from the existing 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000. From the opening of business on 2nd August 1990, the "S" stock will be amalgamated on the register with 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000. CGO account balances will have been amalgamated from the opening of business on 31st July 1990.

15. Where the conversion option has been exercised, any instructions for the payment of interest registered in respect of a holding of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 will be applied to the new holding of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 "S". Similarly, where instructions have been given by the Inland Revenue authorities for interest on the holding of 8 1/2 per cent Treasury Loan, 2000 to be paid without deduction of income tax, the instructions will be applied to the new holding of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 "S".

16. Transfers of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 "S" may be lodged at the Bank of England for registration in that form up to 30th July 1990. After that date, for purposes of certification, the "S" stock will be distinguished from the existing 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000. From the opening of business on 2nd August 1990, the "S" stock will be amalgamated on the register with 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000. CGO account balances will have been amalgamated from the opening of business on 31st July 1990.

17. Her Majesty's Treasury have directed that Section 471 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1983 (which relates to the investment of public funds) shall apply to dealings in securities which wholly or partly in dealing in securities shall apply to exchanges of securities arising from this offer.

Particulars of the issue of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000

18. The terms of issue of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 were contained in the prospectus for 9 per cent Treasury Convertible Stock, 1980 dated 6th March 1973 and included the following provisions:—

(a) The Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trust Investments Act 1961. The principal of and interest on the Stock is a charge on the National Loans Fund, with recourse to the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

(b) The Stock will be repaid at par on 3rd March 2000.

(c) Interest is payable half-yearly on 3rd March and 3rd September. Interest tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum. Interest warrants are transferable by post.

(d) The Stock is registered at the Bank of England or at the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and is transferable, in multiples of one penny, by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963. Transfers are free of stamp duty.

(e) Stock and interest and the interest payable thereon is exempt from United Kingdom taxation, present or future, so long as it is shown that the Stock is in the beneficial ownership of persons who are neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(f) Further, the interest payable on Stock of this issue is exempt from United Kingdom income tax, present or future, so long as it is shown that the Stock is in the beneficial ownership of persons who are not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(g) For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, persons are not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom if they are regarded as not ordinarily resident for the purposes of United Kingdom income tax.

(h) Applications for exemption from United Kingdom income tax should be made in such form as may be required by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

(i) These exemptions do not entitle a person to claim repayment of tax deducted from interest unless the claim to such repayment is made within the time limit provided for such claims under income tax law; under the provisions of the Taxes Management Act 1970, Section 43(1), no such claim will be outside the time limit if it is made within six years from the date on which the interest is payable. In addition, these exemptions do not apply so as to exclude the interest from any computation for taxation purposes of the profits of any trade or business carried on in the United Kingdom. Moreover, the allowance of the exemptions is subject to the provisions of any law, present or future, of the United Kingdom directed to preventing avoidance of taxation by persons domiciled, resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, and, in particular, the interest is not exempt from income tax where, under any such provision, it falls to be treated for the purposes of the Income Tax Acts as income of any person resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Stock registered at the Bank of England held for the account of members of the CGO Service is also transferable, in multiples of one penny, by relevant transfer in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1962 and the relevant secondary legislation.

19. Additional copies of this notice, the particulars of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 and forms for the acceptance of the conversion offer may be obtained at the Bank of England, New Charge, London, EC4M 8AA, at the Central Gilt Office, Bank of England, 1 Bank Buildings, Princes Street, London, EC2R 8EU, or at any of the Branches or Agencies of the Bank of England, Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8AH, or at any office of The International Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

20. Members of the CGO Service may obtain further guidance about the arrangements set out above in relation to their accounts by contacting the Central Gilt Office, Bank of England.

STOCKHOLDERS UNCERTAIN AS TO THE BEST COURSE TO FOLLOW SHOULD CONSULT THEIR STOCKBROKER, BANK MANAGER, SOLICITOR, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER.

Government Statement

Attention is drawn to the statement issued by Her Majesty's Treasury on 29th May 1985 which explained that, in the interest of the orderly conduct of fiscal policy, neither Her Majesty's Government nor the Bank of England or their respective servants or agents undertake to disclose tax charges decided on but not yet announced, even where they may specifically affect the terms on which, or the conditions under which, the further amount of 9 per cent Conversion Stock, 2000 is issued or sold by or on behalf of the Government or the Bank, that no responsibility can therefore be accepted for any omission to make such disclosure; and that such omission shall neither render any transaction liable to be set aside nor give rise to any claim for compensation.

BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON
29th June 1990

Scottish & Newcastle tipped to brew stronger profits of £183m

TODAY

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, which raised £645 million from the sale of Thistle Hotels to Mount Charlotte, reports profits for the year to the end of April and City analysts expect a buoyant statement from a company eager to demonstrate its independence now the threat from Eiders has been removed.

Philip Shaw, of Robert Fleming Securities, is forecasting profits of £183 million before tax, up from £138 million, helped by interest on the proceeds from the Thistle disposal and higher beer volumes.

Center Parcs and Pontin's, the holiday centre operations, will make their first contribution. Brewing interests should contribute about £145 million, against £133 million, after strong demand during the hot summer of 1989.

Westcoast Water, where Nicholas Hood is chairman, continues the reporting season for the newly-privatised water companies and is expected to announce taxable profits for the year to the end of March comfortably above its prospectus forecast of £54.4 million. Analysts at County NatWest WoodMac have pencilled in £56 million.

Seton is raising around £8 million in the placing of about 35 per cent of the group. Some £6 million will be new money. The proceeds of the placing will be used for acquisitions primarily for the healthcare division and to reduce borrowings.

Seton made pre-tax profits of £2.2 million after an interest charge of £1.2 million in the year to February, on sales of £27.3 million. Pre-tax profits in the previous year were £1.6 million and the interest charge was £850,000.

Impact day is July 10 and dealing is expected to start on July 16.



Hood: maiden results



Weinstock: uncertainty

Finlay: Crosby (James) Group, Robertson Group, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries, Wessex Water. Economic statistics: Retail sales (May - June), credit business (May).

Market forecasts for pre-tax profits from GEC, where Lord Weinstock is managing director, range between £870 million and £910 million for the year to end-March, up from £797 million.

Simon Street, of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, is looking for profits of £880 million, accompanied by "a measured comment" on current trading which will reflect the uncertainty surrounding the defence sector.

Plessey will make a six month-contribution and is likely to have a negative impact on earnings, although there is some uncertainty over the way GEC and Siemens, its

partner in the Plessey takeover, will split the spoils. GEC's legendary cash mountain is believed to have fallen to about £450 million.

Interim: Newman Tonks Group, Paragon Fine Arts. Finlay: Associated British Engineering, Baker Harris Saunders, Birmingham Motor Group, Buckland Austin, C.I. Industries, Persival General Electric, Harris (Philip) Holdings, Jyrs Hotel Group, NAC Group, Pape Group, Reed Executive, Scottish and Mercantile Investment Trust. Economic statistics: UK official reserves (June).

Wednesday

Northumbrian Water, star performer in early dealings of water shares, should follow the example set by its privatised cousin Wessex Water and deliver annual profits ahead of its prospectus forecast of £50.3 million, paying a dividend of 16p a share.

Sandy Soames, of Panmure Gordon, expects Greene,

King, the regional brewer, to report annual profits only marginally ahead from £19.2 million before tax to £19.4 million for the year to the end of April.

Interim: Baggot Group, BFG, Fleming American Investment Trust, Hambro Eurobond & Money Market Fund, Shoprite Group, Southern Finance, Boscombe Property, Brown & Tawse Group, Campbell & Armstrong, Colfax and Fowler, Graham & Sons, Hollis Group, Northumbrian Water, Shield Group, Vario (Reg).

Thursday

Interim: Bedford International, Buckingham International, Leslie Wise Group. Finlay: Design Holdings, First Technology, Lees (John), Southern Water, Stewart & Wright, Topcon. Economic statistics: Housing starts and completions (May).

Friday

Final results from Fuller, Smith & Turner, the London brewer, should show a £1 million increase in pre-tax profits to £8.4 million for the year to the end of March.

The company's managed houses based in and around central London appear to have escaped the worst effects of the downturn in consumer spending. Profits will be nudged further ahead by interest earned on cash deposits of £10.5 million.

Interim: None announced. Finlay: Fuller, Smith & Turner, Ivory & Sme, Palmerton Holdings, Real Time Control.

Martin Barrow

Seton to raise £8m in placing

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

SETON Healthcare Group, the medical supplies and sporting goods company, is coming to the market via a placing by Beeson Gregory and Henry Cooke Lumsden, the stockbrokers, which will value the group at about £25 million.

Seton is raising around £8 million in the placing of about 35 per cent of the group. Some £6 million will be new money. The proceeds of the placing will be used for acquisitions primarily for the healthcare division and to reduce borrowings.

Seton made pre-tax profits of £2.2 million after an interest charge of £1.2 million in the year to February, on sales of £27.3 million. Pre-tax profits in the previous year were £1.6 million and the interest charge was £850,000.

Impact day is July 10 and dealing is expected to start on July 16.

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OECD worries about the state of saving

ECONOMIC VIEW

COLIN NARBROUGH

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is not there to encourage complacency, however benign the economic climate may be at the time of its weighty statements on the economic outlook. Though its latest report paints a comforting picture of average OECD growth easing to a steady, sustainable 3 per cent, with 4.5 per cent inflation, it focuses attention on increasing uncertainties. In contrast to the tranquil scene it portrays on output and inflation, it highlights worrying developments in the financial markets over the winter, primarily the sharp rise in long-term interest rates.

This appears to be a world phenomenon, though causes differ from country to country. OECD economists have identified three broad influences driving long-term interest rates. First, inflationary expectations have worsened. Second, this uncertainty has increased and raised risk premiums on investment. Third, and probably of greatest importance, savings have failed to match the rapidly widening opportunities for in-

vestment in the developed and developing world.

This includes markets that have unfolded since the Soviet Union last year allowed Eastern Europe to start shedding the twin shackles of communism and command economics. The cost of financing German monetary union is a more immediate factor behind heightened demand for world savings. Importantly, the upward pressure on demand exerted by the savings-investment mismatch is seen largely to reflect the effect of actual and anticipated demand, rather than being a factor that would dampen activity.

Against a backdrop of increasing investment opportunities, higher long-term borrowing costs and capacity tightness, the OECD raises serious doubts about the adequacy of saving. But why the concern? Total saving as a share of GDP has risen in the OECD countries. The improvement has, however,

failed to restore saving's share to the levels of the 1960s and 1970s.

Furthermore, large current account deficits point to inadequate national saving. Unlike the Americans, our government has its budget surpluses to display as credentials for good housekeeping. But these surpluses are dwindling and City forecasters are predicting an early return to deficit.

The current account deficit, as Nigel Lawson, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was wont to say, is a private sector matter. Yet nine months of base rates at 15 per cent are only bringing gradual improvement. Britain's personal sector saving ratio has only just staggered above 6 per cent, for all the

incentives and exhortations to savers. The corporate sector has still to make an appropriate adjustment.

Fiscal debt

George Bush's decision to abandon his "no new taxes" pledge rather than blunt any barbs the OECD report contained about the lack of progress on reducing US deficits. It was the enormity of that fiscal debt and the desire to get budget negotiations moving again that appears to have prompted his volte-face. The cost of bailing out the clearly misnamed "thrifty" industry played a key role too. In almost

simultaneously persuading Japan to agree to public spending of ¥430,000 billion (£1,622 billion) over the next decade, Washington hopes to narrow the relatively wide gap between Japanese domestic savings and investment to help whittle down Japan's huge and persistent surplus on bilateral trade.

Though some Japanese fear the deal could destabilise their economy, it should offer the US an elegant counterbalance to the tightening Bush has to accept. The fiscal effect in world terms should be broadly neutral, but the arrangement will mean greater Japanese responsibility for sustaining world growth. Mindful of America's fragile economic health and the election cycle, the last thing Washington would want is world recession.

Intensifying competition for savings suggests, in the OECD's opinion, that boosting savings should be a policy goal in most countries, achieved mainly by

improving public sector finances. But restraining public spending will present increasing difficulty, apart from in defence, which should offer a "peace windfall".

A second line of attack would be to remove disincentives by shifting taxation away from saving towards consumption. While recognising that more saving might be needed in all OECD countries, action is seen as most important in those with large budget or current account deficits. The US falls into both categories. Britain only one. But there is little hope of the chancellor cutting public spending before a general election. And while progress on reducing the American trade deficit has been better than expected, reducing the budget deficit will be politically complicated, especially with the American economy performing sluggishly.

Urging the Japanese to eat more American beef is one thing. But trying to divert them from their thrifty habits cannot be a good idea at the very time West Germany, a usually cautious country, is taking on the risk and cost-burden of East Germany.

TEMPUS

Fall in BICC shares belies true value of Spanish deal

GIVEN the cracking pace achieved by BICC's cable interests last year, the City might have reacted positively to more expansion in Spain, one of Europe's fastest growing markets. Instead, the £177 million rights issue to finance the move hit BICC's shares hard. By Friday night they were 35p below the pre-announcement level at 423p.

It would be wrong to interpret that fall as a fair judgment on BICC's plans to gain control of the Spanish cable-maker, Grupo Espanol General Cable, with about half the Spanish market. The move looks reasonable on grounds of timing, price and strategy. The share price weakness had at least as much to do with the warning that high interest rates were hurting the housing and property development activities, plus a forecast of a mere 4.3 per cent rise in the half-time dividend. Hardly the stuff to fire up enthusiasm for a rights issue.

The market is also puzzled by the fact that BICC is raising £177 million now to lift its stake in the Spanish company from 20 to 39 per cent, even though it will not have to pay for the stock until 1992. The present 20 per cent holding was taken when GECG management staged a leveraged buyout last year. BICC was to have bought a further 29 per cent from others involved in the deal in 1992. But Bankers Trust, which holds 19 per cent, is willing to accelerate the transfer of its 19 per cent stake almost immediately, with payment deferred until 1992. Through other arrangements not yet completed, BICC could have 75 per cent of GECG before 1993 when a flotation is planned.

However negative the market may be, the GECG move is part of BICC's successful strategy to internationalise the cables business, and attractive tactically since Spain plans heavy infrastructure spending in the next decade.

The timing means earnings will be slightly enhanced and the price of 7.5 times post-tax



Gloomy outlook: Sir Kit McMahon of the Midland

profits looks attractive too. Even after the share slide, the convertible bonds offered by way of rights would hold a price slightly above par and are worth taking up. On a p/e of nine, falling to 7.6 in 1991, BICC seems sound value. But if the short-termist looking only at the dull present six months succeed, the rights issue could run into trouble.

Bank debt

THE picture is becoming clearer on the banks' exposure to bad debts. It is a listless portrait of Doris Gray.

Last week's results from the TSB Group and Girobank indicate the real cost of continuing high interest rates. At TSB, the 223 per cent rise in bad debt provisions to £84 million put the brakes on its recovery. The brunt of the increase came, as expected, from corporate lending, including two single provisions of £8 million and £6 million.

But while the climb of 87 per cent at Girobank was less

spectacular, it was more worrying. Girobank's corporate lending is insignificant compared with its personal business. So the doubling in specific provisions suggests private borrowers are less resilient than financial institutions have so far had us believe.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, TSB's chairman, freely admits the situation is worsening, but refuses to speculate on how bad it will become.

This is an unwelcome precursor to the main clearing banks' interims next month. Barclays has admitted to a £100 million provision on British & Commonwealth alone. Barclays' increase in provisions last year was only 32 per cent, the lowest of the four. So six-month profits will be hard pushed to reach £700 million, 12 per cent down before Third World debt provisions.

Things will be little better at National Westminster or Lloyds. But Midland, where Sir Kit McMahon, the chairman, has issued a profit warning, may come off worst, with

the bad debt problems compounded by unpaid interest on outstanding Third World loans and the previously mismatched treasury book.

Eurotunnel

FREE from bruising battles with its contractors, and with plans for a final fund-raising in place, Eurotunnel is again exercising the minds of analysts. As with any large-scale capital project, the present value is dependent on a raft of variables — traffic forecasts, projected revenues, inflation rates, discount factors and many more. Small shifts in assumptions can make an enormous difference to the result.

The latest independent broker to devise a computer valuation model is Yamaichi International, which concludes that in investment terms the worst may soon be over. Assuming that negotiations with the 208 funding banks proceed smoothly over the summer, and the pre-underwritten rights issue goes ahead in the autumn, that could well be the case. Eurotunnel can anticipate a publicity boost when the teams boring the service tunnel from France and England meet under the Channel in about November. Those two factors will trigger considerable attention from investors, especially in France, where shareholders have been far more hungry for stock than in Britain.

Yamaichi believes that until the breakthrough and the final completion of the funding, a discount rate of 14 per cent is a cautiously appropriate factor to apply to costs and revenues. This gives an indicated share price of 439p, some way below the present 490p.

But if events go as planned and risk perceptions permit a lower discount factor of 12 per cent by the year-end, the indicated share value surges to 790p. That should encourage the original buyers at 375p to hang on and encourage others to dig for their own concepts of value in the tunnel. This is no time to sell the shares.

BRUSSELS NOTEBOOK

Gulf states seek to end tariffs

SIX Gulf states, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar, have begun talks with the EC to phase out tariffs and improve trade between the two blocs.

The talks are highly sensitive, as major petrochemical producers from Britain, Germany and the Netherlands fear they could suffer if the community drops its 5 to 15 per cent tariffs on imports from the Gulf's burgeoning petrochemicals industry. These currently keep most of the Gulf's petrochemicals out of Europe.

Both sides will phase out customs duties on each other's imports except for sensitive products such as oil, or those protected by special safeguards.

THE European Community will chip in £2.13 billion towards the cost of German unification over the next three years, Herr Peter Schmidhuber, EC Budget Commissioner, told Euro-MPs.

Brussels will spend the money on increasing the productivity of rural areas, boosting industry and creating alternative employment in East Germany's industrial wastelands.

East Germany is considered in such poor shape that its entire territory will be eligible

for assistance from the EC's special structural funds. The community's other poorer regions, which rely heavily on these funds, have been assured they will hardly lose out as a result. The cash for East Germany, however, will have to be found by making more room within the existing EC budget.

Mr Bruce Millan, EC commissioner in charge of regional policy, believes that plans to bolster East Germany "cannot be met from within existing resources", though it is unlikely Britain and others will have to contribute more to the EC treasury.

EC RESEARCH ministers have agreed to pump £10.65 million into a two-year project to map out the genetic blueprint of the human body in the search of cures for inherited diseases such as diabetes and muscular dystrophy. But the programme is engulfed in fierce controversy.

The European Parliament fears it could entice scientists to alter, rather than just decode, the genetic make-up of human beings, manipulating genes in order to engineer the birth of healthier, tougher, possibly even brighter children. A spokesman said the European Commission, which proposed the project, would not fund research into ways of

altering genes. ● BRUSSELS has cautiously welcomed the United States deal with Japan to open up the Japanese market and so cut its £35 billion trade surplus. But the EC is watching with baited breath to see that the deal to end so-called "structural impediments" lets European products into Japan as well.

Under the deal, Japan will spend more on public projects, stiffen its free competition rules and cut the time it takes civil servants to grant patents to foreign imports.

THE European Court of Justice has said discrimination against part-time workers could amount to sexual discrimination, as most part-timers are women.

The judgement could give a moral flip to the European Commission in its efforts to ensure part-timers get the same rights and benefits as full-time staff. Britain opposes this as vehemently as it does the EC's Social Charter, from which the move stems.

The case arose after a German woman was refused the lump sum given to full-time workers when she retired from her half-time job in Hamburg's local government. As most part-time posts are filled by women, denial of her lump sum amounted to sexual discrimination, she said.

The EC court partially upheld the argument after a German court failed to make up its mind.

● PLANS to create a European drugs agency, which would give scientific clearance to medicines before they are marketed, are on the drawing board in Brussels.

The planned European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicines (EAEM) would issue a scientific opinion on a drug needing a licence to enter the market.

The Brussels commission would then decide for or against the drug within 30 days. Only biotechnologically developed drugs — about eight a year — would have to undergo the test.

● THE Euro-chicken will soon be on the menu, thanks to a deal between EC farm ministers. Shoppers will be able to choose A1, A2 or B-grade birds according to quality. Free-range birds will be clearly marked, and special labels will distinguish fresh from frozen chickens.

The move is designed to stop the EC's squabbling member states from banning each other's chickens on trumped-up grounds of inferior quality.

Peter Guilford

Preliminary Announcement of Results for the year ended 31st March 1990

Yorkshire Water on target

Pre-tax profits 6.9% ahead of prospectus forecast

32% increase in capital investment

Capital expenditure programme well advanced

Severe drought handled by Yorkshire Grid system

	Result	Prospectus Forecast
Pre-tax profit	£57.7m	£54m
Pro forma pre-tax profit	£101.3m	£98m
Pro forma earnings per share	46.5p	44.8p
Dividend	10.28p	10.28p
Investment	£189m	£191m

Announcing the results

Yorkshire Water's Chairman, Sir Gordon Jones, said:

"Yorkshire Water has made a

promising start in the private sector. Turnover increased in 1989/90 by over 15% on the previous year and the Group has produced pre-tax profits of £57.7 million, an improvement of 6.9% on our prospectus forecast. The Board is recommending a dividend of 10.28p (net) per Ordinary Share in line with our prospectus forecast.

It was a challenging year. We invested record sums on capital and infrastructure schemes, up by about a third on the previous year, and during one of the worst

droughts this century in Yorkshire, we made full use of our Yorkshire Grid to maintain supplies to our customers.

Our priority for the immediate future is the Water Services business and our targets for improvements in the quality of drinking water, rivers and bathing beaches in the Yorkshire region. We will continue with our drive to increase operational efficiency and to obtain the maximum productivity from our substantial programme of investment.

To achieve extra growth in earnings in the medium to long-term, we plan to expand outside our core business into those

markets which are relevant to our existing assets, skills and experience and where we can create real added value."

The 1989/90 Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders from 20 July 1990 onwards. The Shareholder Information Office can be contacted on 0800 919303.



Yorkshire Water Works

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Red faces over blue videos

THE back-room offices at Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, were ominously quiet on Friday. Only days after being commended in the annual Exel survey for having the "most improved" quality of research, embarrassed directors have discovered that the reputation of one of its other departments has become tarnished. It appears that some of the messengers in the firm's Fenchurch Street offices — where the Roux brothers do the catering — had formed their own club, renting pornographic videos. The ring came to light last week, and Kleinwort's personnel office is now believed to have a number of vacancies to fill. One insider insisted: "It was strictly at messenger level. No senior people were involved." Rumours that the cheeky offenders had been using the in-house corporate video facilities to manufacture copies could not be confirmed.

THE corporate logo unveiled by Downy, the electronics group, to transform its old-fashioned image into that of a go-ahead high-tech company, was submitted to worldwide market research before it was approved. One individual consulted in California — where

the company does a significant amount of business supplying aircraft electronic systems — apparently thought the design, depicting two faces, nose to nose, and with the word "Downy" underneath, was for a gay bar.

Fighting Stevens

ANGRY stalwarts of the Stock Exchange Council and its countless committees are banding together to rally support for loyal Peter Stevens, deputy chairman of the exchange, who is due for re-election this month. For Stevens, once senior partner of Laurie Milbank then managing director of Chase Manhattan Investment Bank, has been omitted from the "slate" of names put forward by the nominating committee. The committee is proposing council newcomer Hugh Hughes from Swiss Bank Corporation instead. The official reason for Stevens' absence — which has shocked many highly-placed City individuals — is that since he is now chief executive of GT Management and chairman of its parent bank in Lichtenstein, he is no longer employed by a member firm and thus stands as an independent. But independents are not uncommon on the council. Tall, elegant Stevens, hurt but now in fighting mood — he has been a council member since

1974 — has managed to have himself nominated by the external route, by finding five member firms to support him. And the growing ranks of individual supporters rallying to his cause are calling for this "silly nominations system" to be revised. They question the reason being given for Stevens' exclusion. One insider says: "He has his enemies because he speaks his mind and that probably has more to do with it. But he is one of our leading lights, a brilliant debater, and we need people like him."

WHAT'S in a name? This column's revelation that RBC Dominion Securities made Banque Indosuez cough up nearly £100,000 to acquire the Kitcat & Aitken name has brought further revelations that the Canadians initially demanded £20 million. Disgruntled former Kitcat employees, made redundant last month and growing angrier at the company's unremitting mercenary stance, have disclosed that RBC then reduced its demands to £2 million before settling for £100,000.

Ring the bell

BELL Lawrie White, the private client stockbroker arm of TSB Group, has been quietly strengthening its operations in the provinces. Already claiming to be one of

the top two private clients firms, with £3 billion under management, 20,000 discretionary clients and a further 50,000 who deal regularly, it has recruited two directors of the merchant bank Brown Shipley in Cardiff. David Jones, aged 53, and Guy Camfield, aged 61, will be working from Bell Lawrie's office there. It means Jones's career has effectively come full circle. He was once a director of TSB's now dismantled Wales regional board — as was his father before him. The arrival of Jones and Camfield means nine brokers are employed by the firm in Cardiff — with a further three reputedly on the way.

Fancy Smith

A JEROBOAM of champagne is now being offered by Smith New Court in its desperation to find an original name for its lavish new offices in Farringdon Road. A competition among employees, with a bottle of champagne as a prize, has produced a long list of humorous but inappropriate suggestions, ranging from "Whersome Rise" to "Golan Heights". So the contest is being widened to incorporate all readers of The Times City Diary, and the prize quadrupled to a jeroboam.

Carol Leonard

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

THIRD MARKET

GOLD

US NOTEBOOK

End of the American debt era

FROM MAXWELL NEWTON IN NEW YORK

While real personal consumption growth has nearly ceased, personal incomes continue to show a modest in-

source of capital for funding world growth and that American overseas investment is going to boom in years ahead.

Explaura profit 'a stone throw away'

By COLIN CAMPBELL, MINING CORRESPONDENT

Analysis suggests that Exp-laura's chances of making profits this year, after a 1989 attributable loss of £64,200, are just a stone's throw away.

Extended hours of opening

For the convenience of our customers, with effect from 2nd July 1990, our branches will remain open until 4 p.m., with the exception of Lombard Street Office and Bristol Branch where closing times remain unaltered at 3 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. respectively.

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No.	Company	Group	Share Price
1	Brewery	Industrial A-D	120.00
2	BTP	Chemicals/Pharm	120.00
3	Guinness (as)	Breweries	120.00
4	Scott Heritage	Industrial S-Z	120.00
5	Pennington	Motor/Autom	120.00
6	Hartstone	Drugs/Stores	120.00
7	Volstead Foods	Food	120.00
8	Black (Peter)	Industrial A-D	120.00
9	AB Elect	Electricals	120.00
10	Garron Eng	Industrial E-K	120.00
11	Bank of Wales	Bank/Finance	120.00
12	Trinity Int	Newspapers/Print	120.00
13	Bellway	Building/Roads	120.00
14	Perkins Food	Food	120.00
15	Hampson Ind	Industrial E-K	120.00
16	Sprax-Servo	Industrial S-Z	120.00
17	De La Rue	Industrial A-D	120.00
18	Gold Greenleaf	Paper/Print/Adv	120.00
19	Morgan Clee	Industrial L-R	120.00
20	ML Hds	Industrial L-R	120.00
21	MB Group (as)	Industrial L-R	120.00
22	Mecca	Leisure	120.00
23	Profrank	Building/Roads	120.00
24	Megon	Industrial L-R	120.00
25	Silva (B)	Industrial E-K	120.00
26	Great Pl	Oil/Gas	120.00
27	Hullwood (as)	Food	120.00
28	Russell (A)	Industrial L-R	120.00
29	Lilleshall	Industrial L-R	120.00
30	Jordan (Thomas)	Industrial E-K	120.00
31	Cabra Est	Industrial A-D	120.00
32	Costain	Building/Roads	120.00
33	Brown (N)	Drugs/Stores	120.00
34	Capital Radio	Leisure	120.00
35	Pikington (as)	Industrial L-R	120.00
36	Expamet	Industrial E-K	120.00
37	Compton	Leisure	120.00
38	Morrison (W)	Food	120.00
39	AIM	Industrial A-D	120.00
40	Central TV	Leisure	120.00
41	Remshaw	Industrial L-R	120.00
42	TVAM	Leisure	120.00
43	ASW	Industrial A-D	120.00
44	Folias Group N/V	Industrial E-K	120.00

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Please take into account any minus signs

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Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY

The winner of the Portfolio Platinum £4,000 prize on Saturday was Mrs Julie Norton, of Foldershot East, Leicestershire.

Per ounce

Per ounce (in VAT)

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Capitalization and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 25. Dealings end July 6. Settlement day July 16.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks.

Company	Price	Change	Dividend	Yield	P/E
120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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TRANS WORLD INTERNATIONAL

TWI the television subsidiary of Mark McCormack's International Management Group is looking for:
- Secretary for Marketing/Sales Vice President
- Experienced Legal Secretary
Please write enclosing your C.V. to: Louis Dier, IMG, Pier House, Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, London, W4 3PH.

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The successful applicant will be a mature, self starter, with proven experience of operating modern communications and office equipment and prepared to undertake wide ranging customer liaison plus secretarial and administrative tasks inevitable.

Responsible directly to a London based French manager and in regular daily contact with the French parent company, a good working knowledge of the French languages would be advantageous. Salary circa £14,000.

Please write with CV to: Penny Radcliffe, Quay West Communications Ltd, 2 Church Street, Coggeshall, Essex CO6 1TU.

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Good typing required and Wordstar WP would be an asset. Age 35+.

Please call LISA LATNER on 071 439 6021 immediately.

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appointments

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COURSES

Continued from page 15

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For further details of the above contact one of the following:

Dr KINGSLEY EVANS, 0270 882500 Ext. 3010

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- Design and Technology
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- Science Teaching (Primary)
- Primary Mathematics
- Secondary Mathematics
- Special Educational Needs
- Teaching the Rising Five
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Further details and application forms may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed footlock envelope to:

Mr. TES Oulton

Crews+Alsager College of Higher Education,

Crews, Cheshire CW1 1DU Tel: Crews (0270 589955)

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

PROFESSOR OF SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Social Anthropology, vacated by the death of Professor John Blacking, tenable from 1 October 1990 or such other date as may be arranged. The department offers degrees at all levels in Social Anthropology and in Ethnomusicology.

The successful applicant will be expected to provide leadership in research, to teach at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels, to contribute to the formulation of the department's policy and practice, and to generate external funding. The holder of the Chair will from time to time expect to accept appointment as Head of Department for fixed periods, and suitable administrative experience would be an advantage.

Applications are particularly sought from applicants whose research interests and expertise lie outside Europe. Salary within the Professional range with eligibility for contributory pension rights under USS. Generous relocation package available as appropriate.

Further particulars (please quote ref 90/T) may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland BT7 1NN (tel: 0232) 245133 ext. 3044 or Fax (0232) 247895. Closing date: 15 August 1990. The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

The Queen's University of Belfast

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP IN HISPANIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for a lectureship in Hispanic Studies, tenable from 1 October 1990 or such other date as may be arranged.

Applicants must have research and/or teaching experience in the field of Golden Age Studies. The ability to teach some Medieval Spanish Literature would be an advantage. Salary scales: Lecturer Grade A: £9,816 - £15,372 (revised from 1 May 1990 to £12,086 - £16,755 subject to approval at national level) or should a suitably qualified applicant be presented: Lecturer Grade B: £16,814 - £20,469 (revised from 1 May 1990 to £19,086 - £22,755 subject to approval at national level) with eligibility for USS Generous assistance with relocation as appropriate.

Further particulars (please quote ref 90/T) are available from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN (telephone (0232) 245133 ext 3044 or FAX (0232) 247895). Closing date: 27 July 1990. The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Technology Transfer Officer

An additional Senior Officer to the University's Transfer Team. The duties of this new post are focused on developing fruitful interactions between the University and local industry, especially within the University Science Park and Coventry Business Parks. Applicants should have a sound scientific or engineering background with research and, if possible, industrial experience. The ability to interact with senior academics and industrialists and to communicate effectively is important. The post will be for 3 years in the first instance on the Administrative Grade 3 scale (£17,328 - £20,469 p.a. under review).

Informal enquiries to Dr Geoff Pether or Dr Alan Rowe, 0245 523859.

Application forms and further particulars from the Personnel Office, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, 0245 523827 quoting Ref No 07/89/71 (please mark clearly on envelope). Closing date for receipt of applications is 27 July 1990.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

CHAIR OF IMMUNOLOGY TENABLE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the above newly-established Chair. Candidates may be clinically or scientifically based and will be expected to have a record of substantial achievement in the field of immunology. Preliminary enquiries to Professor R. D. Clark, Dean of the London Hospital Medical College, Turner Street, London E1 2AD (tel: 071-577 7602).

Formal applications (11 copies) should be sent to: Teachers' Section (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should first be obtained. The closing date for receipt of applications is 17 August 1990.

LECTURESHIPS

LECTURING APPOINTMENTS

Creswell College has openings for Lecturers in the following areas: Computer Science, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, and Turkish. CVs should be sent to: Director of Studies, Creswell College, 100, The Quadrant, London SE1 1UL. Tel: 071 858 4444.

LECTURESHIPS

Breakaway upstages tardy favourites in opening skirmish of Tour de France

Four sneak ten-minute lead

From JOHN WILCOCKSON in PORTERS

BY FINISHING with the four-man breakaway group on yesterday's first stage of the 77th Tour de France, and then coming sixth with his American team 7-Eleven in the later team time trial, Steve Bauer, of Canada, stole the yellow jersey with an amazing 10-minute lead on all the pre-race favourites.

The breakaway by Bauer, Frans Maassen, of The Netherlands, Claudio Chiappucci, of Italy, and Ronan Pensec, of France, is already the talking point of the tour — and these four riders may still be heading the overall standings when the race reaches the Alps in eight days' time.

"It's great to have the yellow jersey again," Bauer, who also led the Tour de France on the opening two years ago, said. And like then, he will not mind if the runner-up, Maassen, takes over the lead during the next few days.

"If I still have 10 minutes' lead on riders like Greg LeMond and Pedro Delgado (both former winners) going into the mountains then I could finish the tour in the top three. But winning the race is another matter."

Race followers were left wondering how Bauer and his three companions were able to gain so much time on a simple-looking stage that traversed the windswept wheat and sunflower fields of Poutou yesterday morning.

"Chiappucci started the break in the first five kilometres," Bauer said, "and I followed. We were only going for the two hill sprints, but when the field didn't chase, we started riding much harder."

Time checks showed that the four leaders were only 16 seconds ahead of the pack

after crossing the two hills in the first 15 miles, but their lead opened to two minutes in the following 10 miles and reached a maximum of 11 minutes 30 miles from the finish of the 86-mile stage.

LeMond's team did not chase because in the leading group was their colleague, Pensec. However, other race favourites, such as Delgado, of Spain, Laurent Fignon, of France, and Raul Alcalá, of Mexico, were not represented in the break, and would have been expected to organise a pursuit.

Alcalá's team, and PDM of The Netherlands, did indeed start a chase with 30 miles remaining. "But none of the other teams would help us," the PDM team manager, Jan Giesbers, said. "So I told my riders to stop chasing."

The Dutch coach admitted: "The yellow jersey has gone for the meantime, but we expect it change in the mountains."

Chiappucci was happy with the performances of his team, particularly those of Alcalá and the team captain, Sean Kelly, of Ireland. Alcalá finished a close third in Saturday's four-mile prologue time trial behind LeMond and the stage winner, Thierry Marie, of France. Yesterday, Kelly led the team to second place in the 28-mile team time trial, pushing Alcalá into fifth place overall, nine minutes and 47 seconds behind Bauer.

But more importantly, well ahead of the other favourites: 33 seconds ahead of Roche, 41 seconds ahead of Fignon and 46 seconds ahead of LeMond. The team time trial was won by the Dutch group, Panasonics, which put its leaders, Steven Brooks and Viatcheslav Ekimov, into the top ten.

STAGE RESULTS

PROLOGUE (6.3 km time trial): 1. T. Marie (Fr), 7m 49s; 2. G. LeMond (US), 7m 51s; 3. S. Kelly (Ir), 7m 52s; 4. R. Alcalá (Me), 7m 53s; 5. J. Giesbers (Nl), 7m 54s; 6. J. Giesbers (Nl), 7m 55s; 7. J. Giesbers (Nl), 7m 56s; 8. J. Giesbers (Nl), 7m 57s; 9. J. Giesbers (Nl), 7m 58s; 10. J. Giesbers (Nl), 7m 59s; 11. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 0s; 12. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 1s; 13. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 2s; 14. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 3s; 15. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 4s; 16. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 5s; 17. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 6s; 18. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 7s; 19. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 8s; 20. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 9s; 21. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 10s; 22. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 11s; 23. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 12s; 24. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 13s; 25. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 14s; 26. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 15s; 27. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 16s; 28. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 17s; 29. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 18s; 30. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 19s; 31. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 20s; 32. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 21s; 33. J. Giesbers (Nl), 8m 22s; 34. J. 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McEnroe's early departure may have put a dampener on the first week of Wimbledon, but centre court should sparkle today

Things can only get better

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

JOHN McEnroe's premature departure put a wet blanket over the first week of Wimbledon. McEnroe, Wimbledon's underdog for the past 12 years, was extinguished by Derrick Rostagno with barely a flicker of the old talent and, in the main, the subsequent matches have smouldered, not blazed. Even Boris Becker, due to meet McEnroe in the semi-final, acknowledged that the tournament was somehow "less special" without him.

The crowd on centre court, shorn of its jollier element now that the standing area has gone, has reflected the subdued gentility of proceedings. To be honest, they have been given pretty poor fare this week, but the raucous support for Stefan Edberg that floated across the air from number one court on Saturday seemed like a throwback from another age. Wimbledon misses its promenaders.

The mood should change today, with the former Wimbledon champion, Pat Cash and Edberg, the two defending champions, Boris Becker and Stefan Graf, and one former French Open champion, Michael Chang, on show. The odd one out is Jennifer Capriati, who will be playing her second match on centre court at the age of 14. Ordinarily, you would expect the teenager to be overcome with awe, but not the least remarkable aspect of the girl is that she has shown no sign of nerves either in her first week on the strange green grass of Wimbledon or in her first three



months as a professional tennis player. Blessed with an uncomplicated nature, she has an unshaken confidence in her abilities and an inherent belief that the game is fun.

That carefree spirit could be her biggest asset against a champion who retreated to West Germany after her match on Friday. Nominally, Graf said she wanted to see a specialist about the sinus problems which have affected her since the French Open. In reality, it seemed more like a flight from the media. Whatever the reason, it was hardly ideal preparation for the defence of a title. Graf has lost only 10 games in reaching the fourth round, but the hurdles, both junior (Capriati and Seles) and senior (Navratilova), are still to come.

If you hold to the rule, as I do, that potential champions have to look at defeat before they grasp victory, then the logical choice for the men's singles title is Edberg. Becker, last year, coming from 1-2, 2-4 down against Lendl in the semi-final; Edberg himself, two sets down against Meier in the semi-final two years ago; Becker, match point down against Rostagno, in the US Open last year. All gained confidence from their survival and won the tournament.

Though Edberg was never right up against the wall against Amos Mansdorf in the third round, he was backing towards it for most of the final set; the Swede won just three points on the Israeli's serve until the game he broke. There was only one break point, Edberg took it and the smile of confidence that only narrow escape can bring lit up his sorrowful face. The only problem is that Edberg's next opponent, Chang, who beat Edberg to win the French Open last year, would have felt the same glow after coming back from two sets down to beat Mark Kratzmann, of Australia. Edberg, however, is a rather better grass-court player than Kratzmann.

Neither Becker nor Lendl has had to find the emergency exit yet, though the latter might have to against Bryan Shelton if the first two sets, shared on tie-breaks, are anything to go by. Becker dropped a set to both Masur and Goldie without ever suggesting defeat. He now has the squad figure of Cash in front of him. Their last encounter, when Becker ended the defence of the Australian title two years ago, had an edge to it and, though both have grown up since, this one will, too. Nothing would give Cash greater pleasure or greater reward for his hard work over the last year than to return the compliment.

Because of the fall of six seeds in the first round, one unseeded player must reach the semi-final and many good judges predict that he will be Goran Ivanisevic, the temperamental but hugely talented Yugoslav who beat Becker in the first round in Paris.

Compared to the disorder in the men's ranks, the women have been models of propriety, 11 seeds reaching their allotted places in the last 16. Of these, Navratilova has spent more time in the interview room, reminiscing about the good old days, than she has on court. "The pressures are so much bigger these days. You have more responsibilities, more commitments and there are so many rules out there now. It's taken the joy out of the game a little. I don't think the players starting now will last to my age."

The No. 2 seed, seeking her ninth title, which, she says, will give her "total peace of mind", has also joined the anti-grunting lobby. "It certainly is very distracting because you react to the sound of the ball before you see it. But it's not just the women. The harder Jimmy Connors grunted, the softer the serve. His second serve was the best grunt of all."

Navratilova at least clocked up a first on Saturday against Kathy Schwindt. She had never before played a girl from Luxembourg. Poor Schwindt was beaten as soon as she saw Navratilova in the dressing-room before their match. "It was so strange to see her live. I have seen her so many times on television, it was as if I knew her already. My heart was booming away. I was maybe too impressed," she said.

Other miscellanies of the week include Alex Antonitsch, who became the first Austrian to reach the fourth round since 1947, and a \$500 fine for Kevin Curren. His offence? In a fit of pique, Curren kicked a photocopy in the referee's office and broke it. Come back, Mac, all is forgiven.



At a stretch: Edberg, the leading survivor to confront defeat, may be the one to back

Attendance falls

SATURDAY'S attendance at Wimbledon was down 4,519 on the day before, but still a record for the first week of the tournament.

LAY

McEnroe's early departure... Wimbledon's underdog... the tournament was somehow "less special" without him.



Information and Mathematics... Wimbledon's underdog... the tournament was somehow "less special" without him.

DRAW FOR THE MEN'S SINGLES

First round	Second round	Third round	Fourth round	Quarter-finals	Semi-finals	Final
(1) LENDL (AUS) C. MONTANA (ESP) C. COSTA (ESP) J. HANKE (SWE) S. STETSON (USA) T. HOOGSTEDT (NED) S. BRUGGERS (BEL) A. CASH (AUS) D. FISCHER (GER) D. PATE (USA) G. ROSTAGNO (ITA) J. TUNNEY (GBR) A. ANTONITSCH (AUT) M. KRATZMANN (AUS) S. YOUNG (AUS) (14) H. LENDL (GER) (9) J. COUNNER (USA) M. KAPLAN T. WOODBRIDGE (AUS) J. STOLLBERG (AUS) U. RIGLEWALD (NGR) V. PACHENKO (UKR) J. FIZGERALD (AUS) M. WOODFORD (AUS) S. MASUR (USA) M. WICKMANN (GER) M. SREJBER (CZE) H. RANBERG (SWE) S. PEARCE (USA) L. MATHER (GBR) S. MATEJKA (JPN) (25) S. EDBERG (SWE) D. CARLSON (GBR) M. MEIER (CZE) T. CURBISHAW (GBR) J. FLEUREN (FRA) J. FROSTBERG (AUS) A. MANSDORF (ISR) H. HOLM (SWE) M. KRATZMANN (AUS) C. MOITA (FRA) R. LACH (USA) A. JARNEY (SWE) J. KRAMER (SWE) J. PUGH (USA) J. ALTAIR (GBR) (10) M. CHANG (CHN) (11) G. FORGET (FRA) L. WILKINSON (GBR) P. KUMAR (IND) E. JELIN (ISR) A. RAJAN (IND) K. EVENDEN (GBR) M. STICH (GER) D. DIER (GBR) N. BROAD (GBR) L. DUNCAN (GBR) C. BERGSTRÖM (SWE) T. WILKINSON (USA) M. PECHER (GBR) P. CHAMBERLIN (USA) J. GRABB (USA) (15) A. GONZALEZ (ESP) (12) T. MAYCOTTE (USA) G. MULLER (GBR) C. CURRAN (USA) J. TARANGU (USA) K. NOVACEK (CZE) G. LEYDERTSCHER (USA) J. RHO (USA) V. ANRITH (IND) D. STAPOLDEN (GBR) S. DAVIS (USA) M. ROMAN (SWE) M. ZWERNER (GER) A. VOLKOV (USSR) C. VAN RENSBURG (RSA) (13) P. BAUMHART (USA) J. BLOOM (GER) C. BILLEY (GBR) M. KOEVRMAN (GER) T. BERNHARDT (FRA) N. KROON (SWE) D. PIERCE (GBR) G. KOSTERMAN (FRA) O. DUBRE (FRA) M. ZWERNER (GER) A. LEACH (GBR) G. WOODWARD (GBR) P. LUNDGREN (SWE) J. BATES (GBR) D. J. JARVIS (AUS) (16) B. GILBERT (AUS) S. GROSS (AUS) G. CORRIE (CAN) D. FISCHER (GER) D. CASH (AUS) M. WOODFORD (AUS) T. HIGGINS (GBR) P. HARTSHUL (GBR) M. LARSON (SWE) D. WHEATON (USA) P. FAYENCOSE (USA) L. SHINE (USA) J. JOHNSON (SWE) M. WASHINGTON (USA) F. SANDOZ (FRA) (18) J. S. JENSEN (SWE) (19) V. MOCH (FRA) W. TARRAN (AUS) M. STRAUB (CZE) J. AGUILERA (ESP) P. CASH (AUS) D. PUTICOFF (USSR) N. BROWN (GBR) J. 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6-3 SCHUPERS 6-3 6-4 6-2 MASUR 6-3 6-4 6-2 BECKER 6-7 6-2 6-3		

Champion _____

The Republic of Ireland can take pride in their performance after a dramatic, unlucky defeat in the World Cup quarter-finals

Never forget the glory belongs to you, Jack

Rome
IN YOUR heart of hearts, Jack, did you ever really believe that your boys would be allowed to beat Italy in the Olympic Stadium here in front of almost 75,000 fanatical supporters? Whatever your team did, however they played, was the result ever going to be anything other than an Italian win?

I watched Maurice and yourself stand by the trainer's bench during the second half in particular, and saw both of you gesturing with frustration as the Portuguese referee continually penalised your players for what seemed innocuous challenges.

Until the last ten minutes of the game, when your team went for a few up-and-downs in order to get the ball forward quickly, it had been so hard to maintain any real sustained pressure on the opposition. With the referee breaking



GRAHAM TAYLOR
ON THE WORLD CUP

up the flow of play for any incident which he saw as transgressing the rules of the game, that was an impossibility. I do not honestly believe, Jack, that you expected anything else but a return to Dublin once the draw had paired you against the host country.

If people were prepared to look critically at your team, what they would have in reality seen is how "kick and rush" is not, and never has been, the name of the Republic of Ireland's game. They would have seen frequent pockets of play where players intercepted the ball — McGrath and Townsend in particular — playing a few short

setting-up passes, before looking to play the ball into space behind the Italian defenders. What is wrong with that?

They would see Irish players closing down the opposition before creating the space and time to use their considerable individual ability to cause the Italians problems. Is that against the laws of the game? They would have seen your team prepared to play early centres into the Italian penalty area for Quinn, and then, in the second half, Casarino, to run on to in the hope that they would create goal-scoring opportunities for either themselves or their colleagues.

What right has any so-called expert got to tell you that that is tactically incorrect? Your players forced Zenga, the Italian goalkeeper, to kick more long balls out of his area than possibly any goalkeeper has ever done in an international match.

Most of these kicks were headed back by your defenders and, because of the way you organised your team, the second ball was usually collected by one of their colleagues in an attempt to get at the Italians again. Unfortunately, the referee did not see a lot of these headed challenges as fair ones, did he Jack? Often the result was a free-kick to the Italians, thus making it somewhat easier for them than had been planned.

What a difference of philosophies there is as to how the game should be played. But how annoying it becomes when the philosophy practised by the Italian team is based on the same beliefs as those held by the referee.

For you, the Irish manager, all that leads to is a shaking of the head and the clear feeling that no matter how well your team plays, there is no way the result will go in their favour. What can you say

afterwards in defeat? Your true feelings sound like sour grapes and make you appear a bad loser, and yet, despite all the praise that is being offered, you feel you have been cheated.

What complicates the issue is that the referee has disallowed what looks like a perfectly good goal by Schillaci and has actually — and quite rightly — booked de Agostini. How can you complain about that match official? ... And yet it eats into you, doesn't it?

Is it best to take all the praise and congratulations that are offered for a 1-0 defeat when you know, in all probability, that you had to score at least twice to get even a draw? ... Why not tell them to get stuffed?

Better not disappear straight to the dressing-room, and better not tell that irritating man who wants to stick a camera in your face what to do with it — your marvellous

supporters deserve more. You are their hero and they are going to stay in the stadium singing the praises of you and your boys for a long, long time after the match.

This is their cup final because, like you, they knew which team had to win to go through to the semi-finals. But, more importantly, Jack, they knew which team the glory belonged to.

The result belonged to the Italians and it was never going to be anything other than that. As someone who sees and understands the gloss, falseness and insincerity that surrounds any major sporting event, it sticks in the gullet, Jack, doesn't it?

But is it not the same Jack Charlton who collapsed on his knees, head in hands, after the final whistle was blown to signal the end of the 1966 World Cup final at Wembley? Of course it is. You and your colleagues were

marvellous then, in the same way that your players were marvellous in Rome. Winners and losers have to play the same game. In 1966, Argentina did not feel they had been treated fairly and that the host country had to win. We seem to be watching a repeat in Italy in 1990.

Do not let us be too professional about it. Even at this level, can one really believe that the game is more important than the famous Shanksy proverb of life and death?

If the system decrees that Italy must win, then so what? There are always other fish to fry — or should we say catch? I have nothing but praise for the Irish. They have played all their matches to the best of their ability with a type of game that could easily have resulted in more than the two yellow cards that they collected. I am certain that their reception in Dublin will be no more than they deserve.



End of the dream: Bonner, the Irish goalkeeper, and McGrath cannot prevent Schillaci firing home from an acute angle and putting the Republic of Ireland out of the Cup

Irish pride surprises Caesar's lions

From CLIVE WHITE
IN ROME

Republic of Ireland 0
Italy 1

IT WAS almost as if the Caesars of ancient Rome had decreed it. There was no way that Italy were going to lose sight of their objective — the World Cup final — at least not at the quarter-final stage against the barbarians of world football. But the Republic of Ireland came as close as anyone in this competition to destroying the Italian dream with a display of courage and pride that apart from winning their new faces may have won over a few enemies, too.

Even hard-line purists could not have helped being moved by the Republic's gallant effort, which was rewarded only by a combination of error and the kind of opportunism that we have come to expect of Schillaci, the new Rossi.

If the Republic's opening



game against England had resembled Wimbledon and Millwall on a bad night, then their last one bore shades of Wimbledon versus Liverpool, circa 1988. The difference was the Irish, despite Papal blessing last week, did not have the Almighty on their side and, perhaps more fundamentally, their own Schillaci.

Doubtless if the Sicilian had Irish qualification (most people seem to) he would probably have been too busy trying to close down defenders

to take up goalscoring positions. Any appetite which Aldridge may have had for goal had been exhausted by endless running long before he finished his first match in these finals.

Jack Charlton, the Republic of Ireland manager, suggested that other teams might now feel inclined to follow their example, but in the final analysis of goal aggregate two for and three against across eight hours of play is not a winning formula and certainly not an entertaining one.

As far as the record books are concerned, the fame that they achieved was of a debatable nature, being the first side to draw four successive matches in the final stages of a World Cup.

Yet it would be wrong to consider them a defensive side. They outbattered Italy in corners and crosses and when Casarino came on for Quinn in the 52nd minute he was usually at the end of them.

But there was rarely any Irishman at hand to pick up the crumbs that fell from the big man's table.

In the absence of a sharp opportunist it meant the Republic needed a direct strike from one of their target men. In the event, they were allowed but one chance when the magnificent McGrath picked out Quinn's tall forehead in the 24th minute, but the Manchester City forward failed to direct his header wide enough of Zenga and the Italian custodian was able to keep the Italian goal intact in its fifth tie of the finals.

After Bonner's heroics in the European championship finals two years ago it was strange to see him cast in the role of villain. Knowing the high standards he sets himself, he would not have been happy with the shot of Donadoni's 37th minute. The error was compounded when he started leaving the way clear for

Schillaci, but one had to applaud the Italian's steady nerve as he steered the ball home from a fine angle.

The Irish could have no complaints about the result, however. Irrespective of how Charlton viewed his defence's tight grip on Schillaci, the fact remains that the little Italian forward with the appealing eyes "scored" a second perfectly acceptable goal in the 89th minute only for it to be disallowed for offside, and also cracked the underside of the Irish crossbar with a free kick from 30 yards.

Love them — and most of Ireland does — or hate them, one has to concede that the Irish ultimately confounded their critics. It was alleged that McCarthy, for instance, would lack pace and that his abrasive edge would lead to suspension, but that was proved wrong on both counts. Though they might say more about the system than the individual, there can be little

doubt that not a few Irishmen have greatly enhanced their reputations and value.

Charlton is now faced with a rebuilding job on a massive scale. The Irish were the oldest team in these finals and some may have made their last appearance in an Irish vest, never mind a big championship. But they leave Italy, as Charlton said afterwards, disappointed but proud men. If there had been a Caesar in the audience on Saturday, one feels sure that at the end he would have given them the thumbs up.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (4-4-2): 1 M Bonner (Goal); 2 G Morris (Centre); 4 M McCarthy (Midfield); 5 R Morris (Striker); 7 P Houghton (Striker); 8 P Houghton (Striker); 13 A Townsend (Striker); 11 K Sheedy (Striker); 9 J Aldridge (Striker); 10 A Casarino (Striker); 17 R Quinn (Striker); 15 J Sheedy (Striker); 16 J Sheedy (Striker); 18 J Sheedy (Striker); 19 J Sheedy (Striker); 20 J Sheedy (Striker); 21 J Sheedy (Striker); 22 J Sheedy (Striker); 23 J Sheedy (Striker); 24 J Sheedy (Striker); 25 J Sheedy (Striker); 26 J Sheedy (Striker); 27 J Sheedy (Striker); 28 J Sheedy (Striker); 29 J Sheedy (Striker); 30 J Sheedy (Striker); 31 J Sheedy (Striker); 32 J Sheedy (Striker); 33 J Sheedy (Striker); 34 J Sheedy (Striker); 35 J Sheedy (Striker); 36 J Sheedy (Striker); 37 J Sheedy (Striker); 38 J Sheedy (Striker); 39 J Sheedy (Striker); 40 J Sheedy (Striker); 41 J Sheedy (Striker); 42 J Sheedy (Striker); 43 J Sheedy (Striker); 44 J Sheedy (Striker); 45 J Sheedy (Striker); 46 J Sheedy (Striker); 47 J Sheedy (Striker); 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Henry Will to have final word in Pontefract sprint

By MANDARIN

HENRY Will can record his third success in four outings in the Japanese Whippers (Barnesley) Handicap at Pontefract this afternoon.

He put up a remarkable performance at Ripon last time, producing a powerful late run to beat Addison's Blade by three-quarters of a length after being left behind in the early stages. That form was made to look even better in the light of the subsequent clear-cut success of third-placed Easy Line in a competitive Kempton handicap.

Henry Will visited Pontefract on his previous start but was beaten half a length by Ennis Express, who is likely to

provide his sternest opposition today.

With Henry Will set to meet Ennis Express on 1lb better terms there should be little between them, particularly as Ennis Express has since won at Newbury, but I am banking on Henry Will's strong finish having the last word here.

Bernstein Bette returned to form when winning at Redcar but seems to have a tough task in attempting to concede 9lb to an in-form Henry Will, while Eastern Embers' wins were gained over seven furlongs.

Timeless Times continues his pursuit of Providence's twentieth century record of 16 two-year-old wins in the

Spindrift Sprint Stakes. I believe he can secure a victory which would take him on to 13, but he has no easy task in attempting to concede 6lb to Dokkha Oyston, beaten only a length by Frazer in a good race at the Ascot Heath meeting last month.

In another tricky contest, I just favour Cartel to edge out Adamik in the July Maiden Mile Stakes. Alex Scott's charge finished second to Cordoba at Newmarket last season and his only run this term, a third in an apprentices' race over six furlongs here, suggested we have yet to see the best of him.

However, for the nap I turn to Dr Robert in the P & O

Containers Handicap at Windsor's evening meeting. Luca Cuman, his trainer, has no peer when it comes to improving a horse gradually, and Dr Robert's two wins have stamped him as the type with which Cuman excels. He has won a maiden and a small handicap, and this looks the ideal next step for him.

Both Full Quiver and Phalanx are course and distance winners, but Full Quiver is unpredictable while Phalanx is rather one-paced. Neither should cope with Dr Robert.

Cuman should also be on the mark in the Oriental Bay Stakes at Newmarket. However, he will hardly get rich as last month's York winner is certain to start at cramped odds.

Rock City eyes turf prize in California

THE admirably consistent Rock City took his career record to seven wins in 12 races when landing the group three Van Gestein Stakes at Newmarket on Saturday. The Richard and Hannah-trained colt, who has never finished out of the frame, is now likely to go to California for his next race.

Tony Murray, racing manager to Rock City's owner, Tony Budge, said: "He will have a well-earned rest now and then go for the Del Mar Derby on August 10." The Californian race is over the unusual distance of one mile and half a furlong and is run on turf.

Rock City's three-length defeat of Aldbourne completed a 12-1 double for Budge, who also won the Van Gestein Stakes Handicap by 2½ lengths from Royal Hunter. Comstock's trainer, Jimmy Fitzgerald, described the winner as "a tough little horse who will make a good hunter".

Atlantic Flyer was demoted from first place and Michael Wigham banned for four days (July 9-12) for careless riding after the combination had been sent to the Ebor Stud Farm Stakes.

Atlantic Flyer had taken the measure of Seductress inside the distance but drifted right and, as she neared the line, Wigham gave her a slap which made her swerve to the left.

The head-on film showed that the winner had interfered with Seductress and stood Wigham down from July 9-12. Atlantic Flyer is likely to return to Newmarket on Wednesday week for the July Stakes.

Relentless Carson produces six of the best at Newcastle

WILLIE Carson became only the third jockey this century to partner six winners at one meeting when achieving the feat at Newcastle on Saturday.

Alec Russell went through the card at the now-defunct Boscide 14 July, 1937, and Gordon Rickard won on all six of his mounts at Chepstow in October, 1933.

It was the first time that Carson, aged 47, had ridden six winners in a day and followed hot on the heels of his five-time on Friday.

His Newcastle winners were Arousal (Evening), Soweto (5-2), Al Mahab (9-2), Terminus (8-1), Tadwin (5-1) and Hot Desert (7-4), adding up to a 3-2-6-1 accumulator. His sole disappointment came on Parliament Piece, who finished sixth in the third race.

Carson had last won the Northumberland Plate at Amateur in 1968 but the Alec



Carson: 11 winners from 17 rides in two days

Stewart-trained Al Mahab ended the 22-year wait in convincing style when beating the favourite, Dance Spectrum, by 1½ lengths.

"I was left flat-footed on Al

Maheb six furlongs from home but he soon pricked his ears and ran on really well," Carson said. "He really flew into the straight."

Arousal is likely to run next in the group two Child Stakes at Newmarket after beating Victory Piper by six lengths on her reappearance in the Royal Mail Penny Stakes.

Hot Desert, by Green Desert out of a Shergar mare, completed a double for Dick Hern when making an impressive return in the EBF Hexham Maiden Stakes.

John Williams rode a 8.189-1 five-furlong Saturday, starting with Keep Your Word at Chepstow and following up with Valdemare. Cee-Jay-Ay, Premier Moon and Folk Dance at Warwick's evening meeting. Toby Baiding, trainer of Keep Your Word and Folk Dance, also won the Late Westgate (Nick Cardile) at Chepstow for a 3,093-1 treble.

Creator favourite for Eclipse

By MICHAEL SEELY

CREATOR has been installed favourite at 5-4 by Corals to become the first French-trained winner of the Eclipse Stakes since Jabelot in 1960. Trepan beat Wolfson in 1976 but was later disqualified.

Undefeated in two races for Sheikh Mohammed and Andre Fabre this season, the four-year-old was particularly impressive when beating his stable companion, In The Wings, in the Prix Ganay in April.

"Andre is delighted with the horse," Anthony Stroud, the Sheikh's racing manager, said yesterday. "I saw him work at Chantilly last Tuesday. He went well and looked tremendous."

Elmaamul and Cacoches are joint second favourites at 5-1 for the Eclipse Stakes. The all-conquering Willie Carson will ride Elmaamul, who ran so well in the Derby when third to Quest For Fame.

Guy Harwood intends running Cacoches and Ille De Cygne, who is a 6-1 chance with the sponsors. Cacoches disappointed on his seasonal reappearance behind Relief Pitcher at Goodwood but Harwood said yesterday: "He is a certain runner at present. I must get a run into him before the King George."

Razeen, an 8-1 shot, was a disappointing favourite when

fourteenth in the Derby but has subsequently pleased Henry Cecil in his home work at Windsor, and the Royal Ascot winner, Private Tender.

Corals then gave 14-1 Relief Pitcher, narrowly beaten by Bathoph in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, to turn out at Sandown unless the going becomes heavy.

Terminus, a close third in the Ascot race, is a definite starter. "I'd been too easy on him when he disappointed at present," Clive Brittain said yesterday. "He is in great shape now and will race a big race on Saturday."

Jack Berry is making relentless progress towards his first century of winners and looks set for a double at Edinburgh with Snowgirl (2.30) and Come Home Kingsley (3.0).

Snowgirl makes particular appeal. Although she was a disappointing favourite at Haydock last time, her previous second to Aunt Hester at Sandown, the pair clear, puts her in here with a gilded chance.

Blinkered first time EDINBURGH: 5.00 Gushie Court. PONTFRAC: 4.15 Sniffing Sun. 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● WIMBLEDON 28-29
● RACING 32-33
● CRICKET 34

MONDAY JULY 2 1990

The German machine grinds on

From CLIVE WHITE
in MILAN

West Germany.....1
Czechoslovakia.....0

NEVER mind the scoreline, this was an awesome performance from the West Germans that will reverberate all the way to Rome. Czechoslovakia were unworthy of remaining in contention in this quarter-final until the final kick. That they did so was due largely to some extraordinary goal-line escapes.

Czechoslovakia's defence was often clumsy, and never more so than in the 24th minute when it needlessly conceded a penalty. Klinsmann, displaying all the pent-up fury of a wild horse, galloped between Straka and Chovanec only to be crudely upended by the latter. Matthäus, never forgetting that West Germany's victory would depend upon his success from the penalty spot, comfortably sent Stojekal the wrong way with his kick.

If West Germany's finishing could have been more emphatic, they displayed most of the attributes in their adopted home of the Giuseppe Meazza which have made them many people's favourites to win the competition again. But above all, it was their will to win which separated them from a Czechoslovakian side disappointingly lacking in moral fibre.

Their indiscipline performance, which contrasted vividly with that of the Germans, was characterised by Moravcik, who was sent off for a display of petulance which was comparable to John McEnroe hurling a racquet in a fit of pique.

Moravcik, who had been booked for a needless foul after just 12 minutes, somehow arrived at the conclusion that he was entitled to a penalty or some other award for leaning all over Litbarski during a chase to the goal-line. When Helmut Kohl, the referee, disagreed and awarded a goal kick the Czechoslovak kicked off his boot high into the air and was promptly ordered off.

Given the past history of West German-Austrian alliances the choice of an Austrian referee was not one of FIFA's brightest decisions and Josef Venglos, the Czechoslovakia manager, was not slow to allude to what he saw as favouritism. But by and large Kohl did a pretty fair job. It was inevitable that the Czechoslovakians, who had three other players booked, would finish the game off with a disproportionate number of players. Their tackling, if not always malicious, was certainly ill-timed in their desperation to contain the rampant Germans.

Buchwald, the West German midfielder player, must have been left wondering what he needed to do to score.



High kick: Angenthaler, the West German defender, gets the ball away as he is put under pressure from Kocian, of Czechoslovakia, in Rome yesterday

Twice within the space of a few seconds in the first half he was denied by some defending which owed more to instinct than anything else.

First he volleyed a shot off the turf which Stojekal brilliantly pushed away one-handed. Buchwald was there again for the corner, and if Stojekal was not around on this occasion, Hasek was, clearing Buchwald's header from under the bar. Just to prove it was not all down to luck, Hasek then turned an effort from Klinsmann clear of the goal-line.

When the second half resumed it was still back to the wall for Czechoslovakia as Litbarski, turning back the years in midfield with his nimble footwork, forced another quality save from Stojekal. From the corner Buchwald powered another header towards the Czechoslovakian net, only for Bilek to hack the ball off the line this time.

The Czechoslovakians, who lost 2-0 to Italy in their group match, displayed little of the verve for attack which before yesterday's game had made them the championship's leading shot-takers. Skuhravy and Knoflick, their long-haired striking duo, received

inadequate service and never threatened.

Any suggestion that Kohl had given favour to the Germans hardly tallied with his decision to turn down vigorous appeals for a penalty when Stojekal went down at the feet of Bein to save, and the West German collapsed in an exaggerated heap.

WEST GERMANY (1-2-5-2): 1 B. Illgner (FC Cologne), 3 A. Bruns (Internationale), 4 J. Koller (Bayern Munich), 5 K. Angenthaler (Bayern Munich), 6 G. Buchwald (VfB Stuttgart), 14 T. Berthold (AS Roma), 7 P. Littbarski (FC Cologne), 10 L. Matthäus (Internationale), 15 U. Biele (Eintracht), 17 A. Müller (Gorizia Dortmund), 13 K. H. R. Müller (Lazio), 18 J. Klinsmann (Internationale).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (1-3-5-2): 1 J. Stojekal (Sparta Prague), 3 M. Kocian (Viktoria), 4 J. Hájek (Sparta Prague), 5 J. Kocian (Sparta Prague), 6 F. Straka (Bohemians Praha), 7 M. Litbarski (Sparta Prague), 8 J. Chovanec (PSV Eindhoven), 9 L. Kaba (Gorizia Dortmund), 10 G. Feyenoord, 11 L. Moravcik (Preston), 12 T. Stojekal (Sparta Prague), 17 J. Knoflick (Sparta Prague).

Referee: H. Kohl (Austria).

Ford gets the nod

Mike Ford, aged 24, the scrum half for Oldham Rugby League Club, has been appointed club captain and first team captain for next season's first division challenge, succeeding John Coger, the Australian loose forward, who has been transferred to £150,000 in a contractual dispute.

Argentina walk on thin ice

ARGENTINA must tread warily when they attempt to beat the overwhelming favourites, Italy, in Naples tomorrow because 11 players are a foul away from missing the final.

The four players shown the yellow card when Argentina scrambled through against Yugoslavia in a penalty shoot-out on Saturday brought the number of their players on cautions to 11, including the goalkeeper, Sergio Goycochea, and Diego Maradona, the captain. One more yellow card would keep them out of the final on July 8 — if they beat Italy.

"It's not a situation I'm too happy about," the manager, Carlos Bilardo, said. He will step down after these finals because he cannot stand the pressure any longer.

Nine of the 11 are first-team choices. Only Sergio Batista and Roberto Sensi do not come into Bilardo's reckoning after the opening match defeat to Cameroon. "You try not to think about a possible ban but defenders in particular are sometimes a little wary of going



Semi-finals

Tomorrow
Argentina v Italy Naples, 7pm
Wednesday
West Germany v Cameroon or England, 7pm

wholeheartedly into tackles," Bilardo said.

Goycochea, who was pitched into the tournament when Nery Pumpido broke his leg in their second match against the Soviet Union, was cautioned for time-wasting at the end of Argentina's 1-0 win over Brazil in the second round.

The players on the danger list are the goalkeeper, Goycochea, the defenders, Ricardo Giusti, Juan Simón, Julio Olarticoechea, José Serrizuela (who has already been suspended once), Batista and Sensi, the midfield players, Pedro Troglio and Jorge Burruchaga, and the forwards, Claudio Caniggia and Maradona. Only the sweeper, Oscar Ruggeri, and the mid-field player, José Basualo, can go into the match without any apprehension of the referee's yellow card.

Their only consolation is that Italy have three players on one booking. They are Roberto Baggio and the defenders, Ricardo Ferri and Luigi De Agostini.

Bilardo rejects suggestions that Argentina have been lucky. "You make your own luck," he said. "We have had to battle through with injured players. I don't really know how Maradona carries on with his swollen left ankle. Injuries disrupt your organisation and prevent you from building up real momentum."

"Italy have been lucky in avoiding any serious injury and have discovered a real goalscorer in Salvatore Schillaci but we raised our game when we needed to against the Soviet Union and Brazil. Perhaps we can do it again against Italy."

Italy step outside the home comfort of Rome for the first time tomorrow and know that in Naples they will come as close as they can in this competition to playing away from home.

For Naples is the city of Maradona and many of the 75,000 crowd, packed into the San Paolo stadium, will find that old habits die hard and will carry on cheering for the "local" hero, Maradona, instead of Schillaci, from across the water in Sicily.

The Italian coach, Azeglio Vicini, said "I think that the Neapolitans are first and foremost Italian and they will get behind us."

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Higgins given ban for season

By STEVE ACTESON

ALEX Higgins fell victim to his own violent nature yesterday when he was banned from all snooker tournaments for next season, stripped of 25 ranking points and ordered to pay £5,000 costs.

The decision, by Gavin Lightman QC, who was appointed an independent arbitrator of justice by the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association, reflected a series of incidents involving Higgins.

The most serious of these included a death threat by Higgins against Dennis Taylor, his Northern Ireland colleague during the World Team Cup final in March and Higgins striking Colin Randle, the tournament press officer, after his world championship defeat in April.

Lightman flirted with the idea of making Higgins's exile permanent but concluded that the interests of snooker did not require Higgins to be expelled from the association.

Even so, whatever is left of Higgins's turbulent career seems permanently blighted. The suspension, which ends on May 7, 1991, the day after the world championship final, could cost him more than £100,000 in prize-money — he won almost £104,000 last season.

The loss of the ranking points will put him well outside the top 100 on his return, having only just climbed back into the elite top 16, in fourteenth place, following an earlier ban, also imposed by Lightman, in 1987.

Higgins, aged 41, is hardly in prime condition and for his considerable, if waning, talent, it seems hardly credible that he will again be a significant force in what has become a young man's game.

Higgins, who admitted all charges, said: "I feel it is a very severe price I have to pay but there will be no appeal. I shall just have to live with it. I have to take it like a man."

"The suspension is obviously a great blow to me and its severity will affect me for some years, but I want it to be known that I will return as soon as I am eligible."

Meanwhile, Higgins hopes to make a living by playing exhibitions so he can "display my exceptional snooker talent to my loyal fans all over the world."

INSIDE
Hospitals go for new status

By a CORRESPONDENT

THE next two weekends could be crucial in deciding the course of Nigel Mansell's career as a grand prix motor racing driver.

In France next Sunday and at Silverstone a week later he simply has to score well if he is to have any chance of capturing the elusive world championship.

He desperately needs to add to his 15 grand prix victories to cut into the 18-point lead which Ayrton Senna holds over him at the moment.

After Silverstone, half-way stage in the championship series, he has not made a significant dent into Senna's advantage. He may well consider retirement at the end of the season.

He entered this season with such high hopes but now, with only a second, third and a fourth from six grand prix there is disenchantment behind the cheerful public demeanour. Mansell has made it clear he puts his family first in planning his future.

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Easy victories

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Former Bournemouth MD Tiler dies in car crash

By PETER ROBINSON

BRIAN Tiler, the former managing director of Bournemouth, the third division club, died in a car crash yesterday morning after watching Italy beat the Republic of Ireland in the World Cup. Tiler was on his way back to his hotel after watching Saturday evening's match at Rome's Olympic Stadium.

The minibus he was travelling in collided head-on with a car at Jam near Latina, south of Rome. The three men in the car, who were Italians, all in their 20s, also died in the crash.

Six other passengers in the minibus, owned by the hotel Tiler was staying in, and the driver were injured and they

will be in hospital for up to 40 days. Harry Redknapp, the Bournemouth manager, received slight facial injuries, leg injuries and concussion in the accident.

Tiler joined Bournemouth seven years ago and was one of the men behind the most successful era in the club's history. In partnership with Redknapp, he helped Bournemouth gain promotion for the first time in its history.

However, the club was relegated in May after a season spent struggling with injuries. Bournemouth had been in the second division for three seasons.

Tiler had only partly company with the club last month, saying that he needed to meet a new challenge and seek a new

career. He was planning to stay in football, but not as a director of a football club. Born in Yorkshire, he was a player with Rotherham United, Carlisle United, Aston Villa in a League career which spanned 11 years up to 1973. He leaves a wife and a daughter.

He and Redknapp were on holiday with several friends at the World Cup, and were planning to watch quarter-final and semi-final games before watching the finals in Rome.

Redknapp, who is still with Bournemouth, and whose sons both play for the club, is not thought to have been seriously injured in the accident.

All Ireland rallies around the TV set

DUBLIN (Reuter) — From Dublin to New York via Belfast, the Republic of Ireland's World Cup exploits have united 65 million Irish people around the world like little else in the country's history.

"The game was about respect and we won that," said an Irishman at one of the many New York Irish bars that laid on big television screens for Saturday's match against Italy, which the Republic lost 1-0.

Dublin turned into a ghost town for the big match and Saturday evening mass was put forward so that the Roman Catholic faithful could pray for their team and return home in time to cheer them on.

Even horse-racing followers were hit by World Cup fever

with one of the races at The Curragh being renamed The Jack's Army Stakes in honour of the team's English manager, Jack Charlton, now revered as an honorary Irishman.

Charlton's 78-year-old mother, Chrissie, told Irish television: "You know Jack is a Protestant but he would do anything for those lads."

Irish supporters won praise from Italian hoteliers and football officials — even if they were stretched for cash as Ireland progressed into the last eight.

But a priest at the Catholic Marriage Advisory Service in Dublin warned Irish followers: phoning home to tell their wives that Italian women "were terribly over-rated."

Match report, page 30

REX BELLAMY watches the progress of a cosmopolitan at Wimbledon

WE WERE watching Stefan Edberg's delicate negotiations with Amos Mansdorf and the wind. Frankly, too, I was admiring the backdrop, restless tree-tops and a busy cloudscape, beyond apartment blocks that raised images of a futuristic components on Sutherland's surrealistic terrain.

As Shelley put it, "Multitudes of dense white fleecy clouds were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains, shepherd by the slow, unwilling wind." In this case, mind you, the wind was not slow enough — and far too willing — to suit Edberg's high toss. A pm, it seemed, might swing the balance between Sweden and Israel.

The tall and willowy Edberg looks tired and sleepy, unhurried and unworried — yet remains a class above most opponents. The smaller Mansdorf is a smart, compact man who plays a game to match. Each has a good backhand, though Donald Budge, who was watching, played the shot even better.

One of Edberg's compatriots recalled a jocular comment made years ago by the then rampant Jimmy Connors, who could never be accused of diffidence: "Well here we are again — 127 losers and me". For those of us who have never risen beyond the foothills of mathematical comprehension, it remains odd that, every day of every Wimbledon, winners and losers are equal in number: yet the overall count is 127 to 1. Try that on the children.

Oscar Wilde suggested that "three adjectives always inspire con-

fidence, even in tradesmen". These days, Edberg has three addresses: in Vasterik, Kensington and, most recently, Mougins on the Côte d'Azur. Edberg likes the climate and cuisine down there and is learning French.

Edberg is no gastronomic ingenu. Philippe Bouin, a colleague from the sports daily, *L'Equipe*, told me that Mougins has one of the 10 best restaurants in France. A man of refinement, Bouin waxed lyrical when asked why it was that he and his kind — familiar with the physical chess of clay-court tennis — so much enjoyed Wimbledon, where the game is plainly patterned and almost rally-free.

"*Tres reposant pour les yeux*," he Bouin observed. "Green," he added, moving into English, "is a peaceful colour for all animals, Man included. And the crowd is calm, the ball is not noisy, and you don't

have too many rallies to watch." He might have been talking about Test cricket. By way of a peroration, Bouin said that the light at the end of a sunny English day reminded him of Baudelaire: "*Le tout est qu'ordre, beauté, luxe, calme, et volupté*."

It often takes an outsider to seize so perceptively on much that we take for granted. Not that much can be taken for granted at Wimbledon, we mused, as Edberg and Mansdorf tattered patiently on the cliff-edge, scrambling for a foothold, until Mansdorf was briefly but terminally induced to try abseiling without a rope.

And did you know that two time judges from the Soviet Union (previously surprised, during an Epsom party, to discover that even

reasonably well-off English families tend to do their own housework and gardening) escorted American colleagues to the ball on Saturday?

There has also been a Bulgarian umpire at Wimbledon. Such an invasion from the East was an innovation, though a Pole had made an earlier breakthrough.

Finally, I can tell you the trick of noise abatement as it concerns Monica Seles and, for that matter, World Cup football. Watch the action on television, with the sound turned off. If you like, put on a Mozart cassette or some military band music. "Blaze Away" would suit Seles perfectly.

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